

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 20th, 1958

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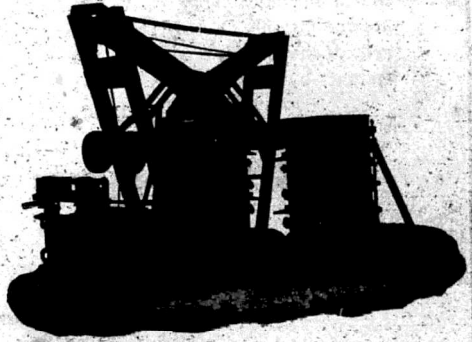
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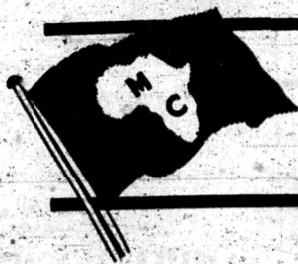
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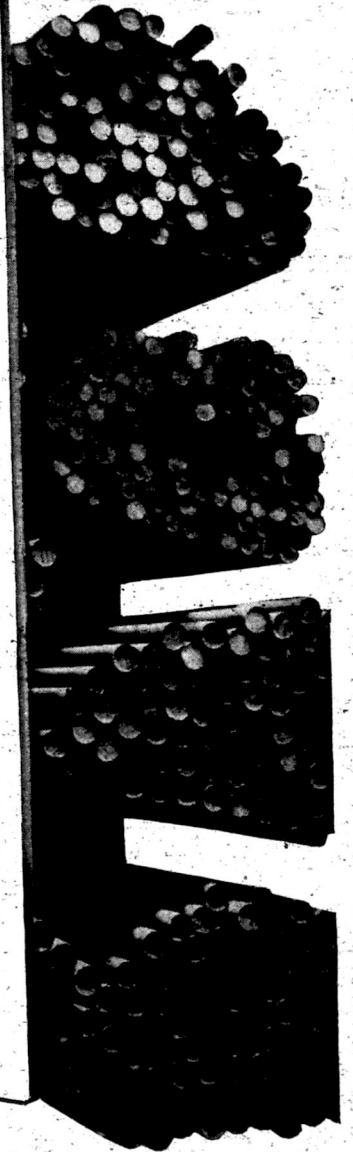
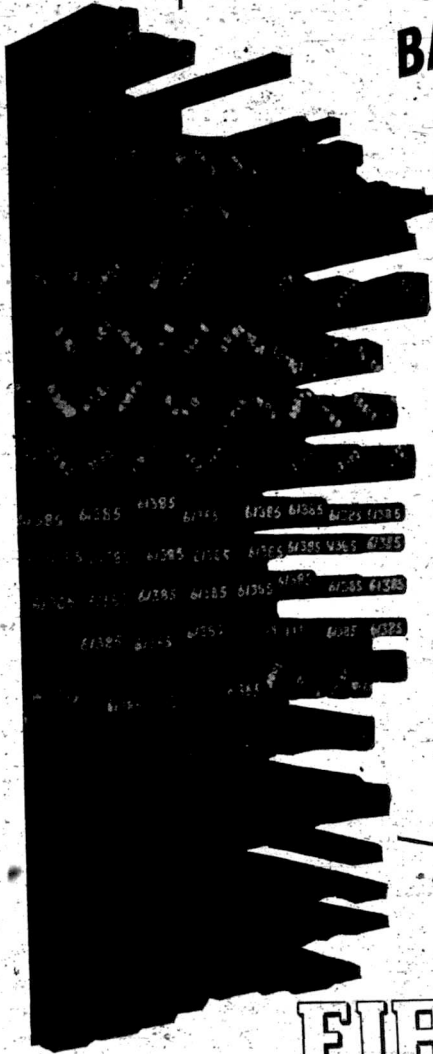
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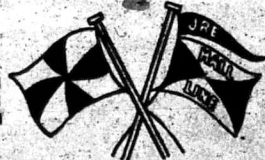
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1958.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ROY WELENSKY'S VICTORY in the general election in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has exceeded the expectations of the optimists in his United Federal Party and falsified every local newspaper prediction. Whereas the *Rhodesia Herald* had

Race Relations The Real Issue.

suggested that the Dominion Party might win as many as seventeen seats, and thus deny the Government the two-thirds majority which it needed for freedom of action, the Opposition party led by Mr. Winston Field was in fact successful in only eight constituencies; a ninth might be claimed in respect of an Independent who had D.P. support. The Prime Minister has thus a mandate to proceed with his policy and the power to develop in action that liberalism which is indubitably the overriding need from both the short-term and long-term standpoints. Many of the speeches of the last few weeks were made on the assumption that the great issue was that of Dominion Status for the Federation two years hence. The real issue, of course, is that of race relations now, of a demonstrably operative and developing inter-racial partnership. It was upon such a foundation that the Constitution of the Federation was declared to be based, and public opinion in the United Kingdom will be guided by its judgment of what has been done or unreasonably left undone in the way of improvement of relations between Europeans and Africans. The state of race relations will be the test which will be applied at the time of the 1960 conference by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and by the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, both of which will take directions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, as we wrote recently, a regrettable feature of the election campaign in Central

Africa was the scant attention given to this vital question of race relations by almost all the candidates except those of the Constitution Party (and many people will salute its leader, Dr. Alexander Scott, in the hour of his defeat, and recall his courageous advocacy of what he has known to be both right and unpopular).

It is gratifying that in his first statement after the results of the polling were known Sir Roy Welensky should have declared that he would make it his special charge to ensure the maintenance of racial peace and a climate in which the confidence of investors might be maintained, those words following an emphatic reminder that "we have set ourselves to build up a country in which there is opportunity for all, regardless of race, on the basis of partnership between the races; and we should break faith if we were to forget this". No responsible Rhodesian can forget it, but far too many of the wooers of the white electors have been doing their best (or worst) to divert attention from this basic truth, upon which the thoughts of the country ought to be consistently concentrated. This is essentially not a matter merely for politicians, but for thought and action by all men of good will, for what the average European man and woman does or does not do in Central Africa must vitally affect the present and the future of the Federation. To quote the Prime Minister again, that State will certainly not bargain away for political appeasement the standards which have already been set; but the necessary external support in the maintenance of those standards, and the even more necessary internal support of Africans, will depend primarily upon day-to-day proof that Africans of character and competence are really given

On the Basis of Partnership.

the fair opportunities which they have been promised, and that there is steady and determined removal of the unjust discriminations which remain, as some do. It is by happier personal relations that confidence would be most quickly increased; and it is by personal humiliation that the worst damage is done.

Nobody can say whether there will be a Conservative or a Socialist Government in Great Britain in 1960. Until quite recently many Conservative Members of Parliament

The Way Forward.

held that their party could not survive the next election, but there is now more optimism among the Conservatives and more pessimism on the Labour benches. Political weather can change very quickly, however, and it would be unwise to assume that a Conservative Government will have to deal with the review of the Federal Constitution. Even if it has, and if it contains such well-informed and influential well-wishers of the Federation as Lord Home and Mr. Lennox-Boyd as the two Secretaries of State, it must take account of public opinion in this country and among Africans in the Federation — and the verdict here and there will depend chiefly upon the weight of the evidence of inter-racial harmony and confidence. If Socialist Ministers have to face the responsibility they will have behind them a parliamentary party which has been strongly opposed to federation throughout, and they would therefore want incontestable proof that the African National Congresses were not the true representatives of the mass of Africans, that their propaganda was unreliable, and that many responsible Africans, adequately supported by their own people, were satisfied that the Federation should be granted greater constitutional powers. This Socialist attitude is emotional, not rational, but it is nonetheless a serious obstacle in the Federation's path.

The amelioration of race relations can seldom be absent from the minds of its responsible citizens, who should know that propaganda hostile to the Federation is certain to be launched in this

Misguiding The Public.

country, and not least in Scotland, where thousands of benevolently-minded but ill-informed followers of the churches have for years been subject to the influence of biased publicity, with the result that to many of them it is now almost a matter of conscience to exert themselves against the grant of constitutional advancement to the Federal

Government. Similar misguidance has been given to the public in many parts of England and Wales, and it would not be difficult to stir up millions against any proposals from Salisbury. The indoctrination began when Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky were fighting for the establishment of the Federation — a campaign which owed far more than Rhodesians realize to a little group in London which had faith in the justice and soundness of the plan and fought most effectively, if unobtrusively, for its success. That the propaganda of the antagonists of the Federation will be unleashed again in full fury is quite certain. A new start may come at any time, even during this week's visit to London by Sir Roy Welensky, and it will then rise to a crescendo in 1960, quite possibly without any interruptions meantime. That is the situation which Rhodesia and Nyasaland face in these two crucial years.

Statements Worth Noting

"East Africa's post office administration is probably the largest in the Colonial Empire". — Sir Bruce Hutt.

"James Russell Lowell said that in general Pope's poetry was careless thinking carefully versified. In this income tax controversy we have had a lot of careless thinking carefully expressed". — Mr. E. A. Vasey, Finance Minister of Kenya.

"Imports into East Africa of capital goods were of the order of £17.9m. in 1953, £13.8m. in 1954, £22.4m. in 1955, £24.6m. in 1956, and £22.5m. in 1957. So, over a period in which we are told that current rates of tax were a disincentive to such imports, the flow was not merely sustained but tended to increase". — Mr. H. J. Hinchey, Financial Secretary to the East Africa High Commission.

"Cement from Yugoslavia is being sold in that Communist country at approximately £13 a ton; it is being exported to East Africa at between £3 19s. and £4 9s. a ton. Cement which is sold domestically in Israel at £17 a ton is being exported to East Africa at £4 a ton f.o.b., or less than 25% of the domestic price". — Mr. J. T. Simpson, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation.

"The independence and sovereignty of Guinea is another African glory. The Sudan delegates at the United Nations have been instructed to give every possible help to the sister African country in order that your new republic may be a member of the United Nations". — Telegram from Sayed Abdulla Abdel Rahman Nuggalla, Acting Foreign Minister of the Sudan, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in French Guinea.

"The normal retiring age, now 65, should rise by one year in every five years for at least the next 25 years, for with an ageing population it will be difficult both to increase the standard of living and carry a rapidly increasing proportion of our population either learning to work or having stopped work. A longer working life must correspond with at least part of the lengthening of the expectation of life". — Sir Harry Pilkington, chairman of the National Advisory Council for Education for Industry and Commerce.

Notes By The Way

Trade Union Interference

OVERCOMING GREAT DIFFICULTIES, and after more than a year of patient discussion between the diverse interests concerned, the sisal industry of Tanganyika set up a Joint Central Council some months ago. It consists of 21 representatives of the employers, 21 of the employees, three nominees of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, and three of the plantation workers' trade union. At a meeting held last week under the chairmanship of Sir Bamley Nihill wage claims were reconsidered, and, after a whole day's discussion, the 21 representatives of the employees, the 21 nominees of their employers, and the three delegates from the Sisal Growers Association reached unanimous agreement. That was obviously an achievement of great importance. Any responsible trade union would conclude that the workers in an industry were being very fairly treated if all of their spokesmen voted for acceptance of a wage offer; but the three Tanganyika trade union representatives took the strange course of voting against all the 45 spokesmen for a many-sided industry in which it is exceptionally difficult to obtain unanimity, partly because the employers embrace so many nationalities, and partly because conditions on the estates vary so greatly.

Trouble-Makers

INSTEAD OF REJOICING at the success of negotiations which had lasted some weeks, the trade union trio insisted on disturbing the harmony which had been achieved, with the consequence that many people in the industry who had been reluctant to agree to trade union representation on the Joint Council must now feel that their doubts were well warranted. That point of view is not confined to European and Asian estate owners; Africans engaged on sisal plantations along the Central Line have, I happen to know, recently asked that trade union officials should be denied access because they were merely "trouble-makers". They felt, as do many of the employers, that the trade union has wanted to sabotage the machinery for consultation, and last Thursday's incident will strengthen that conviction, especially as it followed closely upon disturbances on a number of estates in the Tanga area, where agitators (who are believed to have been acting on orders, or at least hints, from trade union quarters) have demanded the dismissal of African headmen, and in at least one case of a European assistant, and interfered in other ways with the smooth running of plantations. These troubles led to at least four deaths on one estate, and there have been sporadic strikes in widely separated parts of the country. That they are the work of extremists is evident from the fact that all the 21 spokesmen for the employees, who number about 130,000, voted in favour of an offer of new wage and bonus schedules. Where relations are so satisfactory the interference of outsiders ought not to be allowed to disturb it.

New Nyasaland Party

AFRICANS IN NYASALAND are planning a new political party under the leadership of Mr. Wellington Chirwa, who defied the orders of the African National Congress to resign from the last Federal Parliament. His colleague from Nyasaland in that Assembly, Mr. Clement Kumbikano, and three of the five African members of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate, Messrs. J. R. N. Chinyama, D. W. Chilozzi, and N. D. Kwenje, are expected to be founder members, together with

Mr. J. F. Sangala, a former president of the Nyasaland African Congress. Unlike that body, which is now led by Dr. Hastings Banda, and the offshoot Congress Liberation Party under Mr. T. D. T. Banda, the new organization, if it is formed, is expected to stand for independence for Nyasaland within the Federation; from which the other two bodies advocate secession.

Change of Mind

SINCE MR. CHIRWA has himself echoed that demand on numerous occasions, he has now changed his mind — if the latest reports from Nyasaland are reliable. That may be so, for the members of the Nyasaland Legislature who have been associated with him in recent discussions are regarded as moderates and the best of the African M.L.Cs., who have often been embarrassed by the extremism of their two colleagues, Messrs. Chipembere and Chiume, two of the most ardent supporters of the congress. That body has had too long a period of dictatorship, and an opposition movement is needed for the sake of Nyasaland, its African population, and the Federation in general. Whether the able but bitter Mr. Chirwa could provide sound leadership is quite another matter. It is at least something that the appearance of monolithic obstructionism from congress quarters should be shaken.

First Dukal M.P.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE — who is better known to his Rhodesian farmer friends as Angus Graham, and to other Rhodesians as Lord Graham — is, so far as I can discover, the first duke to be elected to a Commonwealth Parliament. His success as a Dominion Party candidate in last week's general election in the Federation gives him the right to speak in two Assemblies — in Salisbury and at Westminster. In the House of Lords, however, he sits not as a Scottish duke, but by virtue of his English earldom. The barony of Graham is more than 400 years old, and the earldom of Montrose was created in 1505. In 1707 the then Duke of Montrose was also Marquis of Graham and Buchanan, Earl of Kincardine, Viscount Dundaff, Baron Aberuthven, Muggdock, and Fintrie. Fifteen years later the earldom and barony of Graham in the peerage of England was granted. The present duke, who was born in 1907, is hereditary Sheriff of Dumbartonshire. After leaving Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, he served in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as a lieutenant-commander. For some years he has farmed near Salisbury.

Vin Extraordinaire

A FRIEND IN RHODESIA has drawn my attention to the statement of the chairman of a wine growers' organization in the Union of South Africa that "race relations could be improved if the non-European people could become aware of the good taste and moderation which are bound to the use of wine". The man who made that astonishing claim is of French descent, for his name is du Toit. Have race relations between the French and their German neighbours, both of them "aware of the use of wine", been notably good over the generations?

E.A.R. Marked

EXPENDITURE ON FIREWORKS in Great Britain each year for Guy Fawkes night is, I am told by a missionary friend, slightly more than the annual expenditure of all the Protestant Churches of this country on their missionary work overseas.

Landslide Victory for U.F.P. in Federal Election

Sir R. Welensky Pledges Progress to Independence Based on Racial Partnership

LAST WEEK'S FEDERAL GENERAL ELECTION produced a landslide victory for Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party. Of the 48 seats contested the United Federal Party won 39, the Dominion Party eight, and an Independent one. In addition, five U.F.P. candidates were returned unopposed in Nyasaland, so that of the 53 elected seats in the Federal Assembly the United Federal Party hold 44.

After a generally apathetic election campaign, there was the surprisingly high poll of 71%. Voting was particularly heavy in Southern Rhodesia, where in seven contests it was higher than 80%. The highest percentage poll, 83.68, was in Salisbury East; the lowest, 57.3, in Ndola Rural.

In Nyasaland the three constituencies in which contests were held returned the U.F.P. candidates by overwhelming majorities. In Northern Rhodesia the recent prolonged strike of the European miners on the Copperbelt did not strengthen support for the Dominion Party, as had been generally expected. Polling was comparatively low in the Copperbelt constituencies, however, 66% at Mufulira, 59.41% at Nkana, and 68.53% at Luanysha. The election of Mr. John Gaunt as an Independent for Lusaka West probably reflected appreciation of his hard work in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

In Southern Rhodesia two U.F.P. members of the last Parliament were defeated: in Salisbury South Mr. W. A. E. Winterton was beaten by Mr. H. D. Wightwick — who resigned from the U.F.P. while a member of the Southern Rhodesian Legislature after disagreeing with Mr. Garfield Todd's policy — and Mr. L. M. Cullinan was defeated by Lord Graham at Hartley-Gatooma.

In the case of the African elected members U.F.P. candidates were returned in all contests, except in the case of Lundi in Southern Rhodesia, where Mr. I. H. Samuriwo, Dominion Party, was returned with a majority of 190.

A feature of the election of the African elected members was the number of spoilt ballot papers. In the Harari election these numbered 2,967, and for the Southern Rhodesian African elections as a whole, spoilt

ballot papers were 14.5% of the total poll. The average for the ordinary elected constituencies was just over 1%.

At 2 a.m. on November 13 Sir Roy Welensky made the following statement:—

"The electorate have expressed their approval of my Government's record of the past five years and their confidence that the United Federal Party will take this country to independence. As Prime Minister I believe it is right for me to say now that I intend to continue the policies of the past five years, which have aimed at balanced development for all races and which have already gained a very large measure of success.

"But I would like to add that I regard the election result as a clear indication by the voters of the Federation that they wish to see our progress towards early independence secured beyond doubt, and that this must be undertaken constitutionally and with responsibility. This is the task which my Government and I will now undertake, greatly strengthened by the confidence which has been placed in us.

"As the 1960 conferences draw near, we can expect greater pressure from those whose object is to prevent our gaining independence, and it is not unlikely that our opponents will become more vehement in their opposition. I will not let this make me lose sight of the things that matter to us all in the Federation, or lose sight of those things that we must do in order to ensure both our progress and prosperity and our success in 1960.

"We have set ourselves to build up a country in which there is opportunity for all, regardless of race, on the basis of partnership between the races. We would break faith if we were to forget this, and I am determined to play my part in seeing that we keep faith. At the same time, the coming years will see more and more attempts to get us to bargain away the standards we have set in return for political appeasement; I will oppose these with every legitimate means at my command.

"Finally, racial peace and the climate in which the confidence of investors can be maintained will form the foundation on which the future prosperity of our country will be built. I will make it my special charge to see that these are maintained."

Federal Election Results

ORDINARY CONSTITUENCY ELECTIONS

	Total Votes	Percentage of Total	Number of Candidates Elected	Number of Candidates Defeated
United Federal Party	37,575	60.0	36	8
Dominion Party	21,441	34.2	7	30
Independents	2,396	3.8	1	10
Constitution Party	1,179	1.9	—	6
Confederate Party	55	0.1	—	1

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

	U.F.P.	D.P.	Ind.	Const.	Conf.	Spoilt Papers	Total Vote	% Total
Ordinary Constituencies	29,136	17,721	1,135	534	55	526	48,481	77.6
Specialty Elected European Member	25,539	—	19,892	—	—	4,619	45,251	—
Specialty Elected African Members	27,644	14,181	(two candidates)	1,619	—	6,314	43,444	—

NORTHERN RHODESIA

	U.F.P.	D.P.	Ind.	Const.	Conf.	Spoilt Papers	Total Vote	% Total
Ordinary Constituencies	7,638	3,624	1,203	645	—	137	13,110	20.9
Specialty Elected African Members	7,801	3,996	—	—	—	1,369	11,797	—

NYASALAND

	U.F.P.	D.P.	Ind.	Const.	Conf.	Spoilt Papers	Total Vote	% Total
Ordinary Constituencies	801	96	58	—	—	11	949	1.3

CONSTITUENCY RESULTS IN FEDERAL ELECTION

[Abbreviations: U.F.P.=United Federal Party; D.P.=Dominion Party; Const. P.=Constitution Party; Ind.=Independent; Conf. P.=Confederate Party. *Denotes member of last Assembly.]

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

ATHLONE		GWANDA		SALISBURY SOUTH	
H. S. Hopkins (U.F.P.)	1,170	I. D. Smith* (U.F.P.)	880	H. D. Wightwick (D.P.)	1,268
W. N. Kerr (D.P.)	827	I. A. R. Light (D.P.)	754	W. A. E. Winterton* (U.F.P.)	1,074
U.F.P. majority	343	U.F.P. majority	126	S. Gurland (Conf. P.)	55
Spoilt papers	8	Spoilt papers	34	D.P. majority	194
BELMONT		HARTLEY-GATOOMA		Spoilt papers	21
J. A. Clark (U.F.P.)	1,047	Lord Graham (D.P.)	889	SALISBURY SUBURBS	
J. G. Pain (D.P.)	916	L. M. Cullinan* (U.F.P.)	820	S. S. Sawyer (U.F.P.)	1,584
U.F.P. majority	131	D.P. majority	69	B. G. Abrahams (Ind.)	408
Spoilt papers	12	Spoilt papers	24	U.F.P. majority	1,176
BORDER		MIDLANDS		Spoilt papers	22
K. W. Gray (U.F.P.)	1,286	R. Williamson* (D.P.)	1,286	SALISBURY WEST	
H. J. Barker (D.P.)	780	J. R. Cannon (U.F.P.)	935	Mrs. M. Rosin (U.F.P.)	1,260
U.F.P. majority	506	D.P. majority	351	J. C. Price (D.P.)	586
Spoilt papers	25	Spoilt papers	14	H. Reedman (Ind.)	428
BULAWAYO		MOUNT PLEASANT		U.F.P. majority	674
D. Macintyre* (U.F.P.)	1,450	J. W. Swan* (U.F.P.)	2,051	Spoilt papers	29
J. R. Dewerth (D.P.)	449	A. O. Williams (D.P.)	761	SEBAKWÉ	
U.F.P. majority	1,001	A. F. Hopkinson (Ind.)	142	H. E. Elsworth (D.P.)	820
Spoilt papers	35	U.F.P. majority	1,290	R. H. Thyne (U.F.P.)	812
BULAWAYO SUBURBS		Spoilt papers	22	D.P. majority	8
W. H. Eastwood* (U.F.P.)	1,625	MREWA		Spoilt papers	17
S. Jossel (D.P.)	737	W. J. Field* (D.P.)	1,303	UMGUSA	
U.F.P. majority	888	K. Riddell (U.F.P.)	881	J. M. Greenfield* (U.F.P.)	1,541
Spoilt papers	10	D.P. majority	422	K. Wedderburn - Maxwell	
DARWIN		Spoilt papers	19	(D.P.)	800
J. M. Caldicott* (U.F.P.)	1,371	SALISBURY		U.F.P. majority	741
G. O. Lister (D.P.)	639	L. M. N. Hodson* (U.F.P.)	857	Spoilt papers	10
U.F.P. majority	732	G. T. Thornicroft (Const. P.)	534	UMNIATI	
Spoilt papers	15	Dr. J. Melvin (D.P.)	501	C. H. Fox (U.F.P.)	1,322
EASTLEA		U.F.P. majority	323	L. P. J. Boshoff (D.P.)	654
P. Stubb (U.F.P.)	1,007	Spoilt papers	61	U.F.P. majority	668
C. R. J. Pocket (D.P.)	777	SALISBURY DISTRICT		Spoilt papers	16
C. Olley (Ind.)	157	J. P. G. Duncan (U.F.P.)	1,539	UMTALI TOWN	
U.F.P. majority	230	N. R. Grimston (D.P.)	627	B. D. Goldberg* (U.F.P.)	1,081
Spoilt papers	26	U.F.P. majority	912	L. D. Pearce (D.P.)	466
FORT VICTORIA		Spoilt papers	24	U.F.P. majority	615
C. W. Dupont (D.P.)	1,060	SALISBURY EAST		Spoilt papers	16
T. Mitchell (U.F.P.)	579	S. Udwin (U.F.P.)	1,598	WESTERN	
D.P. majority	481	R. B. Hope-Hall (D.P.)	870	R. F. Halsted* (U.F.P.)	936
Spoilt papers	22	U.F.P. majority	728	J. A. Newington (D.P.)	712
		Spoilt papers	24	U.F.P. majority	224
				Spoilt papers	20

SPECIALY ELECTED EUROPEAN MEMBER

H. E. Davies* (U.F.P.)	25,359
H. A. H. Robinson (Ind.)	14,876
J. H. Farquhar (Ind.)	5,016
U.F.P. majority	10,473
Spoilt Papers	4,691

ELECTED AFRICAN MEMBERS

ANGWA-SABI		HARARI	
J. Z. Savanhu* (U.F.P.)	6,104	C. M. Chipunza (U.F.P.)	10,237
T. Ndofo (D.P.)	3,051	A. Z. Mwamuka (D.P.)	4,074
U.F.P. majority	3,053	A. Jacha (Const. P.)	1,161
Spoilt papers	860	U.F.P. majority	6,163
		Spoilt papers	2,967
GWAAT		LUNDI	
M. M. Hove* (U.F.P.)	7,635	I. H. Samuriwo (D.P.)	3,858
D. A. Masunde (D.P.)	3,198	R. C. Makeya (U.F.P.)	3,668
U.F.P. majority	4,437	E. T. J. Nemapare (Const. P.)	458
Spoilt papers	1,367	D.P. majority	190
		Spoilt papers	1,120

NORTHERN RHODESIA

BROKEN HILL		LUANSHYA DISTRICT		LUSAKA RURAL	
Str Roy Welensky* (U.F.P.)	766	D. A. Sparrow (U.F.P.)	603	G. F. M. van Eeden* (D.P.)	508
Mrs. G. P. Douglas (D.P.)	276	R. B. Greer (D.P.)	402	E. R. Grindley-Ferris	
U.F.P. majority	490	W. H. Hayward (Const. P.)	172	(U.F.P.)	262
Spoilt papers	15	U.F.P. majority	201	D.P. majority	246
KITWE		Spoilt papers	12	Spoilt papers	14
A. W. Anderson (U.F.P.)	587	LUSAKA EAST		LUSAKA WEST	
F. G. Smith (D.P.)	243	R. M. Rich (U.F.P.)	615	J. Gant (Ind.)	539
U.F.P. majority	344	J. M. Lind (Ind.)	307	A. J. H. Roberts (U.F.P.)	382
Spoilt papers	8	Dr. A. Scott* (Const. P.)	220	Mrs. E. G. Scott (Const. P.)	116
LIVINGSTONE		U.F.P. majority	308	Ind. majority	157
J. C. Graylin* (U.F.P.)	524	Spoilt papers	5	Spoilt papers	10
P. S. Derby (D.P.)	235				
U.F.P. majority	289				
Spoilt papers	3				

MAZABUKA		NDOLA TOWN		NORTH EASTERN	
S. F. Turner (U.F.P.)	426	F. S. Owen* (U.F.P.)	631	Captain F. B. Robertson (U.F.P.)	508
Dr. G. A. Smith (D.P.)	371	D. W. Winchester - Gould (D.P.)	273	F. Riley (D.P.)	188
U.F.P. majority	55	N. H. Hunt (Const. P.)	64	T. C. More (Ind.)	81
Spoilt papers	3	U.F.P. majority	358	U.F.P. majority	320
MUFULIRA		Spoilt papers	5	Spoilt papers	22
V. T. Joyce* (U.F.P.)	552			NORTH WESTERN	
B. C. Redmond (D.P.)	496	NKANA		E. S. McGrath (U.F.P.)	609
U.F.P. majority	56	G. W. R. L'Ange* (U.F.P.)	654	G. T. Masters (D.P.)	290
Spoilt papers	10	A. B. Hunter (D.P.)	350	U.F.P. majority	319
NDOLA RURAL		U.F.P. majority	304	Spoilt papers	8
W. F. Rendall (U.F.P.)	519	Spoilt papers	9		
C. J. Nieuwoudt (D.P.)	268				
R. A. D. Snapper (Const. P.)	73				
U.F.P. majority	251				
Spoilt papers	13				

ELECTED AFRICAN MEMBERS

KAFUE		LUANGWA	
J. J. Simukondah (U.F.P.)	2,781	G. A. M. Lewanika (U.F.P.)	5,020
N. N. Chyapeni (D.P.)	2,080	P. J. Mukanzo (D.P.)	1,916
U.F.P. majority	701	U.F.P. majority	3,104
Spoilt papers	565	Spoilt papers	804

NYASALAND

BLANTYRE		LIMBE		SHIRE	
F. G. Collins (U.F.P.)	246	J. W. Stratton (U.F.P.)	250	R. C. Bucquet* (U.F.P.)	305
Mrs. V. M. de Kock (Ind.)	44	Mrs. D. A. Warne (D.P.)	47	J. S. Young (D.P.)	24
H. G. Dewes (D.P.)	25	H. Ascroft (Ind.)	8	U.F.P. majority	281
U.F.P. majority	202	U.F.P. majority	203	Spoilt papers	804
Spoilt papers	2	Spoilt papers	4		
LAKE NYASA		LUCHENZA		ZOMBA	
J. Foot* (U.F.P.) unopposed.		Sir Malcolm Barrow* (U.F.P.) unopposed.		V. G. Milward (U.F.P.) unopposed.	

ELECTED AFRICAN MEMBERS

NYASALAND NORTH		NYASALAND SOUTH	
J. G. C. Chingattle (U.F.P.)	unopposed.	C. J. Matinga (U.F.P.)	unopposed

SPECIALLY APPOINTED EUROPEAN FOR AFRICAN INTERESTS

The Rev. J. L. Pretorius

SPECIALLY ELECTED AFRICANS

Mr. M. S. Malunga, Mr. M. J. Mzembe

MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

SOUTHERN RHODESIA
United Federal Party

CALDICOTT, J. M. (U.F.P., Darwin). — Aged 58. Minister of Agriculture, Health, and Public Service in the last Federal Government. Settled in Rhodesia in 1925, and entered politics in 1948, when he won Mazoe for the United Party in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. In 1951 he was appointed Minister of Agriculture in succession to Sir Patrick Fletcher, and in 1953 accepted the same portfolio in the Federal Government.

CHIPUNZA, C. M. (U.F.P., Harar). — A leading member of Salisbury's African community, and a former executive officer in Southern Rhodesia of the Capricorn Africa Society. His first entry into active politics.

CLARK, J. A. (U.F.P., Belmont). — Aged 44. Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party. A public secretary by profession; among his offices are those of secretary to the Matabeleland Medical Aid Society and the Commercial and Industrial Joint Pension Fund of Rhodesia. Went to Rhodesia from Johannesburg in 1939.

DAVIES, H. E., Q.C. (U.F.P., Specially Elected European Representing African Interests). — Aged 42. A Bulawayo advocate. Entered the Federal Assembly in June, 1955, as an Independent in the seat of the Specially Elected European for the Colony, following the death of the Rev. Percy Ibbotson. His election was agreed between the Federal and Confederate parties and the African Voters' Truce Committee. In September, 1955, he joined the Federal Party, saying that he felt ineffective as an Independent.

DUNCAN, J. F. G. (U.F.P., Salisbury District). — Aged 42. A farmer and chartered accountant. Began farming in the Bromley area in 1947, and is prominent in local agricultural affairs and in Rhodesian polo. In the general election in Southern Rhodesia in June he unsuccessfully contested Marandellas for the U.F.P.

EASTWOOD, W. H. (U.F.P., Bulawayo Suburbs). — Aged 67. Settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1922, opening his own business in Bulawayo. In the last war he was Director of Supplies to the Rhodesian Air Training Group. Entered the Colony's Parliament in 1934. Won Bulawayo Suburbs for the Federal Party in 1953. In November, 1956, was made Federal Minister of Transport and Works.

FOX, CARL HUBERT (U.F.P., Umtali). — A 47-year-old farmer and company director. From 1956-58 was vice-president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association and a member of the Tobacco Marketing Board. He lived in Nyasaland from 1929-34, when he went into banking until the outbreak of war, serving with the Rhodesia battery in the 6th S.A. Division. Later he became a farmer.

GRAY, KENNETH WHITMARSH (U.F.P., Border). — A farmer who was born in Brazil in 1897 he went to Nyasaland as a tobacco planter in 1927, but a year later joined an oil company, serving for 20 years in the Beira office, of which he was manager from 1934-48, when he settled in Southern Rhodesia. Has been chairman of the Umtali District Farmers' Association for seven years and chairman of Eastern Districts Branch of the R.N.F.U. for six years. Served in the R.F.C. during the 1914-18 War.

GOLDBERG, BENJAMIN DISRAELI (U.F.P., Umtali). — Has sat in the Federal Parliament since 1953, previously for the Border Constituency. Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs from 1956.

Born in Dublin in 1902 and was educated in Salisbury, taking a law degree at Cape Town. In practice in Umtali since 1929. One of the founders of the Regional Movement in Southern Rhodesia; was chairman of the Eastern Districts Associations, and of Federation of Regional Associations of Southern Rhodesia. Director of a number of companies engaged in agriculture and forestry in the Eastern Districts.

GREENFIELD, J. M., C.M.G., Q.C. (U.F.P., Umgusa), has sat in the Federal House since 1953, and before that represented Hillside (Bulawayo) in the Southern Rhodesia Assembly. From 1950 to 1953 was Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia and early in 1954 became Federal Minister of Home Affairs, subsequently appointed Minister of Justice.

Born in 1907 in the Transvaal, became a Rhodes Scholar. Called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, 1933; practiced in Bulawayo. Member of United Party since its inception and vice-president for Matabeleland, 1950-51; chairman of Federation of African Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia, 1946-48.

HALSTEAD, R. F. (U.F.P., Western).—Aged 55; born in Johannesburg, the son of an 1893 Pioneer. Entered politics in 1948, when he was elected as United Party candidate for Bulawayo East. Was later made Minister of Trade and Industrial Development. Left the Cabinet in 1951. Two years later he won the Western seat in the Federal Assembly for the Federal Party.

HODSON, L. M. N., Q.C. (U.F.P., Salisbury).—Aged 56. Born in Natal. Entered active Rhodesian politics when he won the Salisbury Central seat in 1946. Was re-elected in the constituency in 1948, and won the Salisbury seat for the Federal Party in 1953. He has been closely associated with the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland since its inception, and was the first chairman of its council. Before being called to the Rhodesian Bar he served in the District Courts and Attorney-General's Department. He took his LL.B. by private study. He is a past Deputy Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

HOPKINS, H. S., (U.F.P., Athlone).—Aged 52. Born in Bulawayo. In 1919 went to Britain to join the Royal Naval College, Osborne, served in the Royal Navy, latterly as a captain, until 1954, when he returned to Rhodesia to take over his father's business concerns. During the last war he served in the Northern Patrol, the Mediterranean Fleet, and during the last two years of the war with the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

HOVE, M. M. (U.F.P., Gwaal).—Aged 44. Born in Belwinge, he was educated at Mlene Mission, Msasa Mission, and Morgenster Mission, and Mlene Umpumulo Mission, Natal. One of his hobbies was newspaper reporting, and in 1945 he accepted an invitation from African Newspapers, Ltd., to become editor of the *Bantu Mirror* in Bulawayo. In the 1953 Federal general election he won the Matabeleland African seat for the Federal Party.

Only Woman Member

MACINTYRE, D. (U.F.P., Bulawayo).—Aged 67. Minister of Finance. Emigrated to Southern Rhodesia from Scotland in 1920. A baker by trade, he entered Bulawayo City Council in 1931; has been mayor of the city five times and was the first alderman. Entered the Colony's Parliament for Bulawayo South in 1933. Became Federal Minister of Finance in 1953.

ROSIN, MRS. MURIEL, M.B.E., (U.F.P., Salisbury West).—Sat in the Southern Rhodesia Assembly as United Rhodesia Party member for Marimba. Did not fight last territorial general election earlier this year, but resigned to fight in the Federal field. She is well-known for her work in Salisbury's women's and voluntary organizations.

SAVANHU, J. Z. (U.F.P., Angwa/Sabi).—Aged 57. Born in Goromonzi, he was educated at Waddilove Institution and Domboshawa Government African School. From 1937 to 1940 taught woodworking and building at the Soluis Mission. He then entered journalism and became assistant editor of the *Bantu Mirror*, and later chief editor of African Newspapers, Ltd. In March, 1952, he visited London as one of the two African delegates from Southern Rhodesia to the talks on federation. Was elected to the Federal Assembly as African member for Mashonaland in the general election of 1953.

SAWYER, S. S. (U.F.P., Salisbury Suburbs).—Aged 28. A solicitor, and he is deputy chairman of the U.F.P. in Southern Rhodesia. From 1946 to 1948 he was private secretary to Sir Edgar Whitehead when he was the Colony's Minister of Finance. In the 1953 Federal general election Mr. Sawyer was Lord Malvern's election agent. On occasions he has acted as political secretary to Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, and Sir Edgar Whitehead.

SMITH, I. D. (U.F.P., Gwanda).—Aged 39; born in Selukwe, in which he farms. Served in the last war as a pilot. Entered the Colony's politics in the 1948 election, when he won Selukwe for the Liberal (later Rhodesia) Party. In the first Federal general election he won the Midlands seat for the Federal Party.

STAUB, P. (U.F.P., Eastlea).—Aged 47. Born in Germany, he studied economics at Columbia University, New York, and at the University of Copenhagen. He is a company secretary, and has lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1934. In the last war he served with the South African Artillery and later in Military Intelligence. From 1953 to 1957 he was economic adviser to the Federation of Rhodesian Industries.

SWAN, J. W. (U.F.P., Mount Pleasant).—Aged 64. In the First Federal Parliament he held the Salisbury West seat. He is a retired civil servant and a former Salisbury city councillor, who was mayor of the city in 1954. He arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1920, and farmed near Gwelo before joining the Veterinary Department in 1925. He was appointed an Under-Secretary in the Department of Internal Affairs in 1948, which position he held until his retirement a few years later.

UDWIN, S. (U.F.P., Salisbury East).—Aged 36; born in South Africa. A mining engineer by profession. Interrupted his studies at Witwatersrand University to join the South African Air Force in 1940, and returned after demobilization to obtain his degree in 1947. Went to Rhodesia two years later. Has taken an active interest in welfare and civic work. Treasurer of the U.F.P. Southern Rhodesian Division.

Dominion Party

DUPONT, C. W. (D.P., Fort Victoria).—Aged 53. A solicitor turned farmer in the Featherstone district. Went to Rhodesia in 1948, having practised in London until 1939, when he joined the Royal Artillery. Has been admitted a solicitor in Southern Rhodesia, but does not practise.

ELSWORTH, H. E. (D.P., Sebawke).—Born in Egypt in 1898. Went to Rhodesia in 1919, after five years active service in the infantry and R.F.C. Founder member of Dominion Party. Has been a member of a number of local and territorial bodies. Closely associated with mining, commercial and agricultural interests in the Midlands.

FIELD, W. J. (D.P., Mrewa).—Aged 54. President of the Dominion Party. Went to Rhodesia in 1921 and took up farming. Has been a member of the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board, the Tobacco Research Board, and the Turkish Tobacco Co-operative and Marketing Boards. During the last war Mr. Field saw service in the infantry, and rose to the rank of major. He was a member of the executive of the Rhodesia Party, and entered the Federal Assembly by winning the Mrewa by-election for the Dominion Party.

GRAHAM, ANGUS, DUKE OF MONTROSE (D.P., Hartley Gatooma).—Aged 51. In 1929 he joined the agricultural branch of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and in 1931 was transferred to Rhodesia as agronomist to African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. Three years later he began farming on his own account in the Banket area, and in 1938 moved to his present farm near Nyabira. In the Federal general election of 1953 he unsuccessfully contested Umtali for the Confederate Party; and in the last general election in Southern Rhodesia unsuccessfully contested Mazoe.

SAMURIWO, I. H. (D.P., Lamdi).—Aged 44. Born in Marandellas, he was educated at the Domboshawa Government African School and at Tsolo College of Agriculture, South Africa, where he took his diploma. A son of the late Chief Samuriwo, he is in business on his own account, chairman of Harari Civic Association, vice-president of the African Chamber of Commerce, and senior member of Harari Advisory Board.

WIGHTWICK, H. D. (D.P., Salisbury South).—Aged 54. An Australian, he went to Southern Rhodesia in the last war as a works liaison officer for the British Air Ministry. Earlier in the war he had served in the R.A.F. and been captured by the Japanese. He won the territorial Umtali seat for the United Rhodesia Party in 1954, but resigned in 1957 owing to disagreement with the policy of the Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd. He joined the Dominion Party last April.

WILLIAMSON, R. (D.P., Midlands).—Aged 57. Entered Southern Rhodesia in 1927, and has practised as a chartered accountant in Gwelo for nearly 30 years. In 1939 he unsuccessfully contested Gwelo, but in 1946 he won the seat for the Liberal Party. In the 1953 Federal general election he fought the Midlands seat unsuccessfully, and shortly afterwards won the territorial Gwelo seat as an Independent. Two years ago he resigned to fight, and win, the Federal Sebawke constituency on the D.P. ticket.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

United Federal Party

ANDERSON, A. W. (U.F.P., Kitwe).—Aged 52. Was employed by the Anglo American Corporation, of South Africa, Ltd., from 1929 to 1951 in their London and Johannesburg offices; transferred to Kitwe in 1951, and joined the Chamber of Mines in 1956. A founder member of Kitwe Playing Fields Association.

GRAYLIN, J. C. (U.F.P., Livingstone).—Aged 37. Born in Essex, he settled in Northern Rhodesia in 1950. Practised in Livingstone as a barrister and solicitor. In the 1953 Federal general election won the Livingstone seat for the Federal Party.

JOYCE, V. T. (U.F.P., Mufulira).—Aged 52. Went to South Africa in 1926 as a learned miner. Ten years later settled in Northern Rhodesia and joined the Roan Antelope mine staff, later transferring to the Nchanga mine. Won the Luanshya-Mufulira seat for the Federal Party in the 1953 general election. His main political interests are education and taxation.

L'ANGE, G. W. R. (U.F.P., Nkana).—Born in South Africa and settled in Northern Rhodesia in 1930. Was a member of the territorial Legislature before entering the Federal Assembly at the general election in 1953. Resigned from the Nkana mine on entering the Federal Government as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Works in 1956.

MCGRATH, E. S. (U.F.P., North Western).—Aged 50. A mining engineer. Arrived at Nkana in 1935; transferred to Nchanga, 1937. At present the assistant open pit manager. He has been through "the ranks", rising from shaft timberman to assistant underground manager.

OWEN, E. S. (U.F.P., Ndola Town).—Aged 40. Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry in the last Cabinet. Was one of the 1947 "overlanders" from Britain who decided to settle in Northern Rhodesia. Entered active politics in 1953, when he won Ndola for the Federal Party. In June, 1955, entered the Federal Cabinet as Minister of Home Affairs.

RENDALL, WILLIAM FRANK (U.F.P., Ndola Rural).—Aged 59. Served in the British Army before being ordained in the Baptist Church. From 1946 to 1951 was minister of Ndola Free Church, before entering commerce and taking up farming. Later elected to represent Ndola in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

RICH, R. (U.F.P., Lusaka East).—Aged 52. Born in London. Arrived in Lusaka more than 30 years ago, and was the town's third mayor. Senior partner in a Lusaka business, he is a member of the Federal Power Board, and a foundation member of the Northern Rhodesia Hotel Board.

ROBERTSON, CAPTAIN F. B. (U.F.P., North Eastern).—A prominent tobacco grower in the North-Eastern District of Northern Rhodesia. Entered politics when he was elected member to the territorial Legislature for the North Eastern area. In 1953 won the Luangwa seat for the Federal Party.

SPARROW, D. (U.F.P., Luanshya District).—Aged 27; a solicitor by profession. Settled in Northern Rhodesia in 1953, when he set up practice in Broken Hill, and later in Luanshya, Kitwe, and Ndola. He has lived in Luanshya for two years.

TURNER, S. E. (U.F.P., Mazabuka).—A former Director of Lands and surveys in Northern Rhodesia; retired recently after 32 years' service in the Protectorate. Joined the Army at outbreak of last war, and served as a captain in the Royal Engineers.

WELENSKY, SIR ROY (U.F.P., Broken Hill).—Aged 51; born in Salisbury. Joined Rhodesia Railways as a young man and became a main line engine driver in 1936. Two years later entered the Northern Rhodesian Legislature as member for Broken Hill. During the war years was chairman of the Man-Power Committee, and was later chairman of the Non-Officials Members' Organization. Won Broken Hill for the Federal Party in the 1953 general election, and entered the Cabinet as Minister of Transport and Deputy Prime Minister. In November, 1956, succeeded Lord Malvern as Prime Minister of the Federation, of which he was one of the chief architects.

Dominion Party

VAN EEDEN, G. F. M. (D.P., Lusaka Rural).—Born in Fort Jameson, the son of a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church. Entered politics when he was 28 as member representing the Midlands division in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature. Resigned in 1953 to contest the Kafue seat for the Federal Party. Played a prominent part in the Federation campaign, but was later expelled from the Federal Party for advocating the creation of black and white States.

Independent Dominion

GAUNT, J. (Independent Dominion, Lusaka West).—Aged 58. A former member of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia. Served as a district commissioner in many districts, including Lusaka, during the last war. In the 1953 Federal general election stood as a Confederate Party candidate for Kafue, but was defeated by Mr. Van Eeden. Was elected to the Northern Rhodesian Legislature in 1954 by the Midlands constituency.

NYASALAND

United Federal Party

BARROW, SIR MALCOLM, C.B.E., (U.F.P., Nyasaland).—Nyasaland Federal M.P. since 1953; interim Federal Minister of Internal Affairs, until 1944, then became Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry; in 1966 appointed Minister of Power and Home Affairs.

Has been a tea planter in Nyasaland since 1927, and was formerly senior non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislature and a member of the Executive Council.

BUCQUET, R. C. (U.F.P., Nyasaland).—A well-known businessman who has sat in the Federal Parliament since 1953. He is a former chairman of the Protectorate's Chamber of Commerce.

FOOT, JOHN (U.F.P., Nyasaland).—Was member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council prior to election to the Federal Parliament in 1953. A Lilongwe tobacco planter, he went out to the Protectorate in 1920, returning to England in 1931 for two years. Has served on National Resources Board, Tobacco Control Commission and other public bodies. Former president of Nyasaland Northern Provinces Association. Born 1901, educated in Taunton, and served in Russia with the Machine Gun Corps, 1918-19.

STRATTON, J. W. (U.F.P., Nyasaland).—Is a Nyasaland hotelier; managing director Cape Maclear Hotel, Lake Nyasa, and director, Nyasaland Hotels & Brewery, Ltd.

Defeated Candidates

CULLINAN, L. M. (U.F.P., Hartley-Gatooma).—Aged 52. Went to Rhodesia in 1927 and settled in the Darwin area. Later he took over a virgin farm near Melfort. Entered politics in 1946 as United Party member for Marandellas, and in 1949 was elected the Party's member for Salisbury District. In 1953 won Umniati for the Federal Party and entered the territorial Cabinet as Minister of Transport.

OLLEY, C. (Independent, Eastlea).—Aged 67. A journalist by profession, he has served, except with one short break, for 27 years on Salisbury City Council, and was mayor of the City from 1943 to 1945. He initiated the Shop Assistants' Association and drafted the first Shop Hours Act. He stood unsuccessfully as an Independent for the Southern Rhodesian Parliament in 1946, 1948, and 1954.

PAIN, J. G. (D.P., Belmont).—Aged 51. A Bulawayo city councillor, and a chartered accountant, closely connected with the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia. In the by-election in the Hillside constituency of Bulawayo earlier this year he defeated Sir Edgar Whitehead, the territorial Prime Minister, but he was defeated in the general election shortly afterwards without having been able to take his seat. He had been thought likely to win on this occasion.

SCOTT, DR. ALEXANDER (Constitutional Party).—Born in Scotland, he graduated in Medicine at Glasgow University. Later he became a barrister, and practised both professions in England and Rhodesia. Settled in Northern Rhodesia in 1929. In 1948 stood for the N.R. Legislative Council and was defeated, but won the Lusaka seat in the Federal general election in 1953 as an Independent. Established and edited for some years the *Central African Post*, Lusaka.

SCOTT, MRS. GRACE (Constitution Party, Lusaka West).—Wife of Dr. Alexander Scott, and a Northern Rhodesian resident of long standing. Helped her husband during the 1953 election campaign, when he was returned as Federal M.P. for Lusaka.

WINTERTON, W. A. E. (U.F.P., Salisbury South).—Aged 56. A lawyer, he settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1924. During the last war he resigned his seat in Parliament and served with the Southern Rhodesian Forces in Ethiopia and Burma, rising from private to major. Has been in active politics in the Colony since 1933, when he was elected to the Victoria seat. He won Salisbury South for the Federal Party in 1953, and was Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees in the last Assembly.

"You can now travel by tarmac road all the way from Beit Bridge through Bulawayo and Salisbury to Umtali, and within the next two years there will be tarmac all the way from Salisbury to Lusaka and the Copperbelt. The four Governments of the Federation plan to spend £15m. in the four years to 1961 on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges—and a single width tarmac road costs about £11,000 a mile"—Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation.

U.K. Press Emphasizes Need for Liberalism

Round-Up of Comment on Federal General Election

FEW UNITED KINGDOM NEWSPAPERS have commented editorially on the general election in the Federation, but several of the most important published leading articles on the subject last Friday — on which day the *Daily Herald* distinguished itself by being the only London paper to boycott the event entirely, not giving even a paragraph to the results of the polling.

"Welensky's Mandate" was the heading of a *Times* leader, which said, *inter alia* : —

"After an election campaign that lit no fires of political controversy the United Federal Party has been returned with a majority much larger even than the comfortable one it has enjoyed since the Federation was created five years ago. The result is a great personal success for the Prime Minister and leader of the party, Sir Roy Welensky. He has increased his party's majority to more than the two-thirds needed for making constitutional changes, and shown that the party remains as capable of winning popular support as it was when he succeeded Lord Malvern in 1956.

Government's Responsibility

"This strength gives him a great responsibility, for the Federation is still far from becoming a satisfactory political entity. The election was fought on issues that were hardly fundamental, and, what is more disturbing, the election was almost completely ignored by the African communities in each of the three territories. With its firm basis of party support, the Government must now work to overcome the obstacles that are hindering the growth of true racial partnership . . .

"The number of Africans in the Federation who could qualify for the special roll was put at not fewer than 40,000. In fact, 628 Africans registered as special voters in Southern Rhodesia, 53 in Northern Rhodesia and 11 in Nyasaland. The chief reason for their complete lack of interest was that the leaders of the African National Congress advised them not to take any part in the elections. Can these leaders be persuaded to change their attitude?

"Primarily what they demand is some proof of European good intentions. From this point of view it is unfortunate that the election was fought on such a narrow front, with U.F.P. candidates apparently anxious to prove that in racial matters they can be almost as conservative as the Dominion Party. Now that the Dominion Party has been so heavily defeated, it is to be hoped that the U.F.P. will recognize that all European opinion in Rhodesia is not as reactionary as it feared.

"Certainly the complete eclipse of the liberal-minded Mr. Garfield Todd at the Southern Rhodesian elections in June leaves a gap the U.F.P. will have to fill, for it added to the Africans' gloomy forebodings that the only sort of partnership the European was interested in was one in which he retained complete control for ever.

Emphasis on Independence

"Such forebodings have probably been increased by the recent concentration of discussion on what is going to happen in 1960: 'independence' and 'Dominion status' have been the words used. Obviously in any review of the Federal Constitution the United Kingdom will be most concerned to find out how the development of racial partnership, upon which the whole conception of the Federation is based, is progressing. It will be upon this that the future status of the Federation is decided. Sir Roy Welensky and his Government have been given a mandate to prove that it is not 1960 but the years before that will be decisive."

"No Apartheid for Rhodesia" was the *Daily Telegraph's* title to the following comment : —

"Sir Roy Welensky's retention of power by a two-thirds majority must be seen, and applauded, in the context of the developing Nasser-Moscow campaign for leadership in Africa. It was a straight fight between Sir Roy's United Federal Party, standing for 'racial partnership' and the Dominion Party advocating something alarmingly like *apartheid*. Had the D.P. repeated on the wider federal plane the unexpectedly serious challenge it made in the Southern Rhodesian elections last June, the repercussions throughout Africa and beyond would have been deplorable.

"Britain has additional reason for welcoming Sir Roy's victory. It will now be he who comes to London in 1960 to negotiate on constitutional advancement. Both the con-

tending parties stood for full independence within the Commonwealth that year. Ghana got it last year; Nigeria follows in 1960. Should Rhodesia, with its far higher standards, be fobbed off just because it includes in addition to 7m. Africans, a quarter of a million Europeans? The trouble is that the Colonial Office is committed not to relinquish its protection of the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Africans unless they agree to the Federation taking over full powers, to which they are fanatically opposed.

"Sir Roy, for all his impatience, sees the problem and is prepared to face it in negotiations. The Dominion Party, on the other hand, advocated a unilateral Rhodesian declaration of independence if they did not get their way pretty quickly.

"Trials and dangers lie ahead. Sir Roy failed to win acceptance by a significant number of Africans of the proffered first instalment of partnership. Of 50,000 Africans entitled, under a new limited-qualification franchise, to vote for African candidates only, less than 700 registered. The result was that the eight African members in this category were elected almost entirely by Europeans, who have a double vote.

"Sir Roy is determined not to lower standards by a too rapid extension of the franchise. His firm stand on this subject and his acquiescence earlier in the year in the sacrifice of the mildly liberal Mr. Todd, then Premier of Southern Rhodesia, doubtless told with the white electors in his favour. He now has all the power he needs for the difficult task of persuading the Africans that 'racial partnership', although gradual, is genuine and in their best interests."

A Handsome Victory

The *Manchester Guardian* wrote :

"Sir Roy Welensky has won a handsome victory. The Dominion Party has done much less well than in the territorial election in Southern Rhodesia this summer. It has not enough seats to threaten the commanding position of the U.F.P. It can hardly have expected to win; but it certainly hoped to gain enough to deprive Sir Roy of the two-thirds majority which he needs in order to carry through the Federal Assembly with the support of his own party alone any constitutional changes which he may wish to press on the British Government in 1960.

"The African members (other than those in the U.F.P.) are not likely to approve of any changes enlarging the Federal Government's powers at this time; so if the Dominion Party had made substantial headway Sir Roy might have found himself dependent for a two-thirds vote on its support, which would have been given only on stringent terms. He is now strong enough to go to Westminster without leaving any hostages with his opponents in Salisbury. He is in a position to be tough; but he is also in a position to be flexible."

"No Mandate" was the heading of this *News Chronicle* leaderette.

"The election results in the Central African Federation are deeply disturbing. They are a vote of confidence from the white settlers in their leader, Sir Roy Welensky, who went out of his way during the election to play down any talk of liberalism. The Opposition Dominion Party, which openly preaches *apartheid*, fought a very feeble campaign, and yet polled 36% of the votes and trebled its Parliamentary strength. The liberal Constitution Party did not return a single member.

"The Prime Minister of the Federation claims that he now has a mandate to demand complete independence in 1960. But the overwhelming majority of the people have not been able to express their opinion. The Europeans, who are only one in 25, form an overwhelming majority of the voters. That is not a mandate and it is not partnership — the catchword which falls so easily and meaninglessly from Welensky's lips.

Future of the Federation

"The future of the Federation — and especially of its white minority — depends on the end of racialism. That is a tremendous task which will take a long time. In the interest of all the races in Central Africa Britain must not abdicate her remaining responsibilities until partnership is a reality. This must be made quite plain to Welensky when he comes to London next week."

There was no editorial in the *Daily Mail*, which, however, gave prominence to a news cable from Salisbury with the heading "Welensky Plans New Deal for Africans". The correspondent said : —

"Yesterday's general election will strengthen Sir Roy Welensky's case against the Northern Rhodesian constitutional proposals which he discusses with Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd in

London next week. It will also enable him to prepare for the Federal independence talks, due to start in 1960, with the support of the overwhelming majority of the electorate.

"He told me tonight: 'There are snags about a big majority. One is that you have no excuses for not doing what you should do. We are committed to a policy of partnership, and one of the most important facets is to maintain a high level of prosperity in the Federation'.

"What does Welensky's victory mean to Britain? It means that the predominantly white electorate of Rhodesia and Nyassaland has decided to manage the affairs of the Federation with a minimum of interference from Whitehall and Westminster.

"Sir Roy will recommend a locally-based civil service to administer the territories. He will seek a treaty between Britain and the Federation safeguarding the interests of Central Africa's seven million African people, the majority of whom have yet to reach a sufficiently high standard of education or earning capacity to qualify for parliamentary vote".

The Rhodesian correspondent of the *Economist* telegraphed (in part):—

"The U.F.P. is wildly happy at the results. With only one result still to come in for 44 ordinary seats, the state of the parties is: U.F.P., 36; Dominion Party six; Independent Dominion, one. Of the other seats the U.F.P. have won four of eight African 'special seats' and two of four 'specially elected African seats'. The results still to come cannot possibly affect the decision.

"Thus the Dominion Party has failed badly. On the strength of its successes in Southern Rhodesia last summer after the Todd crisis, forecasters had expected that it would win 15 to 20 seats. It is hard to know what factors the Dominion leaders will blame for this setback. It seems that many voters in Southern Rhodesia voted Dominion to show their disapproval of Mr. Todd, but have now returned to Sir Roy 'because we need an experienced Government to negotiate internationally', a point on which U.F.P. propaganda has dwelt.

Caution Dominates

"But Sir Edgar Whitehead has led his Southern Rhodesian Government through such a cautious legislative session, and Sir Roy ran such a conservative election campaign, that Mr. Field and the D.P. leaders found it hard to point to any vote-catching difference between the parties. Mr. Field made a fool of himself from sheer inexperience on constitutional issues, and will probably blame the Press for misrepresenting him; but clearly he must also have a hard look at the gimcrack organization of his party in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"Nevertheless it was an election among white men; under pressure of the nationalist boycott, only a few of the 40,000 Africans whom Sir Roy said would be enfranchised either registered or went to the polls. But it is significant of what might have happened that with the aid of even a few African votes Mr. Gaston Thornicroft, the leader of the Salisbury coloured population, beat the D.P. candidate and came within 300 votes of being the first non-white candidate to capture an ordinary seat.

"Mrs. Rosin, with Todd sympathies, easily won for the U.F.P. what was thought likely to be a Dominion seat—again with African support. Otherwise, liberalism has done badly, with the dismissal of all the Constitution (Capricorn Africa) Party candidates, who secured only 630 votes in all.

"The question now is whether Sir Roy will feel able to pursue a more liberal line. His first reaction, not surprisingly, is to think that he has a mandate to demand independence. He is now off to London to demand modifications to the Northern Rhodesian Constitution—in a way favourable to the white settlers.

"But if he wishes to make a favourable impression in London he should take liberal advice to appoint Jasper Savanhu as an Assistant Minister, was noted by your correspondent last week; then felt obliged to declare that his selection of his Cabinet would not be 'made by the London *Economist*'. But perhaps he will prove by this or some other move in London that his intentions are really liberal".

Translating The Bible

DR. A. STANLEY SMITH, a joint founder of the Ruanda Mission of the Church Missionary Society, has in the past two and a half years translated half the Bible into Ankore-Rukiga. After finishing the New Testament and the Psalms, he turned to Joshua and then began the rest of the Old Testament from Genesis onwards. Sixty-six years old when this translation began, he has resolved to take no leave until it is finished, which is not expected to be before the end of 1960.

Duke and Duchess in Ethiopia Queen's Message to the Emperor

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, who should have left London Airport on Wednesday of last week for their visit to Ethiopia, the Somaliland Protectorate, and Aden, had to postpone their departure until the following day owing to what the Automobile Association described as "the worst fog for many years", some 10,000 square miles in 14 counties being affected.

On arrival in Addis Ababa the Duke was received in the Imperial Palace by the Emperor, to whom he presented a message from the Queen, who addressed the Emperor as "Sir, my Brother". Her Majesty wrote that she was filled with admiration at Ethiopia's progress; offered congratulations on its emergence from isolation, and signed as "Sir, my Brother, your Imperial Majesty's good sister, Elizabeth Regina".

The Duke (who wore field-marshal's uniform), the Duchess, the Emperor, the Empress, and the Crown Prince then visited the monument which commemorates the liberation of Ethiopia from the Italians, the Ethiopian Parliament, and the University College. Before a State banquet in the evening the Emperor decorated the Duchess with the Order of the Queen of Sheba.

Next day the Duke joined a duck shoot at Debrezeit, 30 miles from Addis Ababa, while the Duchess visited the English School, which was started by Brigadier Sandford, whose son-in-law, Mr. Leslie Daston, is the headmaster. She lunched with Princess Aida and other members of the Royal family. Their Royal Highnesses attended an afternoon garden party in the grounds of the British Embassy. On Sunday the Duke visited the British military cemetery and laid a wreath.

The Duke and Duchess are attended by Major Michael Hawkins, Major Nigel Chamberlayne-Macdonald, Mrs. Cedric Holland, and Air Commodore Sir Edward Fielden.

The Elephant's Forefoot Test

AN INTERESTING ELEPHANT STORY has been told in the magazine of the Diocese of the Upper Nile, which says:—

"Mr. John Savidge, an assistant game warden, was recently on patrol in the north of the diocese when he came across the unusual spectacle of a bull elephant helping another which appeared to be injured. The second elephant had great difficulty in moving, and even with the help of his companion pushing from behind, it took him two hours to travel 400 yards. By that time, he was so exhausted that he flopped down in the shade of a tree and fell asleep.

"It was obvious that the animal was in pain, and, as nothing could be done to help it, Mr. Savidge decided that the wisest and kindest thing he could do would be to shoot it. The sound of the shot brought the elephant's escort back to the scene.

"From a distance of only 15 yards Mr. Savidge watched it approach the dead elephant and appear to check for any signs of life by rubbing the sole of its forefoot against that of the dead elephant. Having presumably ascertained that the other elephant was really dead, it then tried to draw the tusks of the dead animal by placing a forefoot on the lower tusk and pulling at the upper with his trunk. At this stage the elephant discovered the presence of Mr. Savidge and he had to leave. When he returned to the scene next day the tusks were still intact.

"He examined the dead elephant and found the cause of the injury. There were three sharp splinters of wood buried in the muscle of one of his forelegs close to the joint, one being five inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick. Mr. Savidge believes that the elephant may have sustained the wound during a fight or perhaps by falling down a bank".

"Africanization is not something which one can buy over the counter. Rather is it a process of transformation—and transformation takes a long time". —Major A. S. Dinn, an Asian Representative Member in the Uganda Legislature.

Army Takes Over Control in the Sudan

Commander-in-Chief and Two Brigadiers Act to Establish Security and Stability

GENERAL IBRAHIM ABOUD, Commander-in-Chief of the Sudan Army, and the two next senior officers, Brigadier Ahmed Abdel Wahab and Brigadier Hassan Beshir, acting in the name of a newly-formed Military Council, assumed responsibility on Monday for the government of the country. They announced the dissolution of Parliament and of all political parties and the temporary suspension of the Constitution, declared a state of emergency, and ordered the non-publication of newspapers.

The five members of the Supreme Commission, in whom reposed the highest constitutional authority, and the Council of Ministers were thanked for their services and dismissed. No arrests were made, but all members of both Houses were instructed to remain at home. No disturbances were reported, but guards on Government buildings and embassies were increased.

First news of the *coup d'état* was given in a broadcast from Omdurman Radio by General Abboud, who said:—

"Fellow citizens, I present you my best wishes. You are all aware of the state of corruption and instability which prevailed throughout our country. All this was due to political parties each seeking gains for themselves by various means, legal and illegal, and through the use of certain papers to contact foreign embassies.

"In doing so they did not favour reforms and did not seek to safeguard Sudan's independence or the progress of her people and impoverished inhabitants. They sought power and domination over the country's assets. This has continued for a long time and the people have been patiently hoping that conditions would improve.

"Unfortunately the situation worsened and people who had Sudan's interest at heart lost patience. They have now made their complaint against the prevailing anarchy and corruption. As a result it is only natural that Army security forces should end the chaos and restore security and stability to all citizens and residents.

"Praise be to Allah that your Army has today carried out this sound plan, which, please Allah, will be the turning-point from chaos to stability and from corruption to honesty and integrity. I am sure every well-wisher of Sudan will welcome it.

"Fellow citizens, as we change the present régime our aim is not to seek any gains, we do not bear a grudge against anybody. We simply seek stability. This is why I call on all citizens to remain calm and quiet, each fulfilling his duty loyally to his country—the official to his office, the trader to his store, the worker to his factory, the peasant to his field".

First Opinions Modified

Omdurman Radio explained in its first comment that one of the major objectives of the *coup* was to restore good relations with the United Arab Republic and get rid of the "artificial gulf" between the two countries. That led many newspapers in Western Europe to report that the Army had acted in the interests of President Nasser.

It seems much more likely that action was taken to safeguard the Sudan against Egyptian and pro-Egyptian activities. It may have been caused by the recent presence in Cairo of Sudanese politicians who have been pleading for years for acceptance of policies which Cairo would regard favourably.

Sayed Abdullah Khalil, the Prime Minister, had been trying to broaden his Coalition Government, an endeavour resisted by pro-Egyptian Ministers and other politicians in the hope that the Khalil Government would fall and be succeeded with one less likely to insist so strongly on complete independence of the Sudan *vis à vis* the United Arab Republic.

It may be that the Commander-in-Chief assumed power when it became evident that the hopes of the Prime Minister would not be realized; and it is not impossible that he sought to forestall a pro-Egyptian *coup*. One of his colleagues, Brigadier Wahab, is the son-in-law of Sayed Abdullah Khalil.

General Abboud, who has previously kept aloof from politics, served in the Sudan Defence Force with distinction in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Libya during the last war, and has been C.-in-C. for the past three years.

Accompanied by Brigadier Wahab, the Deputy Commander-in-Chief, he has visited the two religious leaders, Sayed Ali El Mirghani, head of the Khatmia sect, and Sayed Abdel Rahman El Mahdi, leader of the Ansar sect, who are both stated to have given their blessing to the action taken by the Army.

Their support suggests that the action of the military leaders is interpreted in Khartoum as safeguarding Sudan independence, and consequently as not in the interests of Egypt—which on the previous day had agreed with two Ministers who were visiting Cairo from Khartoum on a basis for the reopening of official negotiations on Nile water and other matters.

Officials in Cairo have been cautious in their statements about developments in the Sudan, though it has been suggested in some quarters that the *coup* was primarily designed to prevent discussions between the two countries. Whereas during the morning and the afternoon of Monday Cairo Radio gave prominence to the news from the Sudan, by the evening it had been relegated to fourth place—which hints that what has happened was not then considered to be favourable from the Egyptian point of view.

Throughout Monday communications between Khartoum and the outside world were under close control. All ambassadors were summoned to Army headquarters, and were invited to obtain recognition for the new régime.

New Cabinet

On Tuesday, General Abboud announced the formation of a 12 member Cabinet, with himself as Prime Minister and Defence Minister, and including six other Army officers. Two of the five civilian Ministers, Ziada Arbab (Education and Justice) and Santino Deng Teng (Animal Resources) held the same portfolios in the Coalition Cabinet of Abdullah Khalil. The other three are independents.

The members of the Cabinet are:—

General Abboud—Prime Minister and Defence.

Maj.-Gen. Mohamed Talaat Farid

—Information and Labour.

Maj.-Gen. Ahmed Abdel Wahab

—Interior and Local Government.

Brig. Ahmed Abdullah Hamed

—Agriculture and Irrigation.

Brig. Ahmed Rida Farid

—Public Works and Mineral Resources.

Brig. Hassan Beshir Nasr

—Cabinet Affairs and Deputy C.-in-C.

Brig. Ahmed Magdoub Bahary—Communications.

Ziada Arbab—Education and Justice.

Abdel Maged Ahmed—Finance and Commerce.

Santino Deng Teng—Animal Reserves.

Ahmed Kheir—Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Ali—Health.

"In the last five years the Federal Government has brought into the Rhodesias about 100,000 immigrants, 88% of them British"—Mr. B. D. Goldberg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs.

"Everyone in Tanganyika who wants to go to a secondary school and has reached the required standard is able to find a place in one. Similarly there are sufficient places at Makerere College, Uganda, for all students who have passed school certificate at the required level and are suitable to go there. There are, in fact, unfilled places both in secondary schools and at Makerere owing to the lack of students of the required standard"—The Public Relations Department of Tanganyika Territory.

Ministerial Reorganization in Uganda.

New Backbench and Representative Members

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT last week carried out a major ministerial reorganization. At the same time it announced the appointment of African Parliamentary Secretaries and the names of 14 Backbench and 24 Representative Members of the Legislative Council.

PROFESSOR H. J. CROOT, Professor of Surgery at Makerere College, Uganda, and until recently a backbench member, has been appointed to the new Portfolio of Minister of Health.

MR. G. B. CARTLAND, formerly Minister of Social Services, now has responsibility for Information Services as Minister of Education, Labour and Information.

SIR AMAR MAINI, formerly Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications, becomes Minister of Commerce and Industry. His responsibility in addition to commerce and trade, covers the Uganda Development Corporation, the Uganda Electricity Board, and regional communications. The Ministry of Corporations and Regional Communications ceases to exist.

MR. A. K. KIRONDE, formerly Assistant Minister of Social Services, becomes Minister of Works. His responsibilities embrace the Public Works Department, urban water supplies, and transport licensing.

MR. Z. C. K. MUNGONYA, formerly Minister of Land Tenure, becomes Minister of Lands and Mineral Development. He is responsible for matters connected with land, including land tenure, and for the Departments of Lands and Surveys, Mines, and Geological Survey.

MR. Y. K. LULE, former Minister of Rural Development, becomes Minister of Social Development, responsible for the Departments of Community Development and African Housing, welfare (including children's legislation), and other sociological subjects.

The other Ministers remain as before, namely: Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hartwell; Attorney-General, Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfield, Q.C.; Minister of Finance, Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth; Minister of Local Government, Mr. L. M. Boyd; and Minister for Natural Resources, Mr. A. B. Killick.

Portfolios Changed

Their portfolios have, however, been changed in some cases and are now as follows:—

Chief Secretary: the Governor's principal adviser and deputy; leader of the Government side in Legislative Council; responsible for general co-ordination between Ministers, defence and security, external affairs, and the Civil Service.

Attorney-General: Government's principal legal adviser.

Minister of Finance: in general charge of finance, economic policy, and co-ordination of economic and development matters.

Minister of Local Government: responsible for rural and urban local government, the provincial administration, and town planning.

Minister of Natural Resources: responsible for the development of the resources of the land and for the Departments of Agriculture, Veterinary Services and Animal Industry, Co-operative Development, Water Development, and Tsetse Control. Responsible also for the cotton and coffee marketing organizations.

The Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, has expressed confidence in the new team, which would ensure that the country was kept on a steady keel while pressing forward with development on all fronts. He considered that the reallocation of responsibilities and the creation of a separate Ministry of Health would contribute greatly to the efficiency of the Government machine.

MR. LWAMAFU, who was successful in the recent Legislative Council elections in Kigezi, becomes Parliamentary Secretary for Education and Labour. A by-election will be necessary in Kigezi.

MR. D. J. K. NABETA remains Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government.

An African Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is to be appointed later. Sir Frederick Crawford said: "This appointment offers great scope for a man of the right calibre, probably an African businessman familiar with the complexities of modern commerce".

The names of 14 backbench members of the Legislative Council and of 24 representative members are also announced.

One vacant seat on the Government backbench is to be filled later by an African woman.

Among representative members there are six vacancies, five concerning Buganda. The Kabaka's Government refused to take part in the elections and has been asked to nominate five members, but has not yet done so. The sixth vacancy will be filled after the by-election in Kigezi.

Eighteen former members of the council are not included, while five others will be sitting in different places. The five are: Professor Croot, now a Minister; Mr. Lwamafa, now a Parliamentary Secretary; Mr. G. Oda, Mr. G. D. Cannon, and Mr. A. Opwa. Mr. Oda, formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources, will sit on the representative side as elected member for West Nile; Mr. Cannon also crosses the floor to the representative side; and Mr. Opwa, who narrowly failed to secure election in Acholi, becomes a backbench member.

There are four other new backbench members: Mrs. W. H. L. Gordon; Miss Sarah Nyendwoha, a Munyoro who teaches at Duhaga Junior Secondary School, Hoima; Mr. Matayo Mugwanyu, a former Regent and Chief Justice of Buganda; and Mr. Ian Hunter, a 41-year-old chartered accountant.

Former backbench members who have been re-appointed are: Mr. H. K. Jaffer, Mr. S. W. Kulubya, Mr. T. B. Bazarrabusa, Professor K. Ingham, Mr. Y. K. Mulondo, Dr. T. D'Souza, Mr. P. Esabu, Mr. J. Lokolimo and Mr. J. Bikangaga.

New Representative Members

In addition to Mr. Oda and Mr. Cannon there are seven new representative members. They are: Mr. B. K. Kirya, secretary of a co-operative union in Bukedi; Mrs. M. I. Mitha, who in 1955 was a temporary representative member and the first Asian woman to sit in Legislative Council; Mr. W. W. K. Nadiope, a former Kyabazinga of Busoga; Mr. M. M. Ngobi, secretary of Busoga Growers' Co-operative Union; Mr. P. L. Oola, an hotel-keeper in Gulu; Mr. W. W. Rwetsiba, a teacher at Ntare School, Ankole; and Mr. J. S. Visana, a Jinja advocate.

Representative members who return to the Council are: Mr. C. K. Patel, Major A. S. Din, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Baerlein, Mr. J. K. Babiha, Mr. C. B. Katiti, Mr. J. M. Madhvan, Mr. G. B. K. Magezi, Mr. Y. B. Mungoma, Mr. C. J. Obwangor, Mr. B. K. S. Verjee, Mrs. B. Saben, Mr. M. Peer Groves, Mr. A. M. Obote, Mr. H. P. Foxon, and Mr. C. E. Develin.

Commenting on the fact that the Legislative Council now has four women members, and is likely to have a fifth shortly, the Governor said: "It is very right there should be more women in Legislative Council. I attach the greatest importance to women playing a full rôle in the country's Legislature. I hope that the increased representation of women at this level will be matched by corresponding increases elsewhere. If the country is to progress and achieve balanced development the women must travel with us".

Professor Horace John Croot, the new Minister of Health, is 51. After qualifying in medicine in 1930, he held house appointments at Guy's Hospital, London, and elsewhere, and then from 1932 to 1936 was in general and surgical practice in Hongkong and China. He was commissioned in the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1940, and after two years in Britain served in India and with the 14th Army. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel and was mentioned in dispatches. Since 1951 he has been Professor of Surgery at Makerere College. He was a member of the Frazer Committee on Medical Services.

Technical Advice

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when addressing the East African Association of Engineers that technical men needed imagination and patience as well as skill in their profession. "In many African territories—and this is one—it is a mistake to be a perfectionist; it is necessary to attain one's goal gradually, and to remember that half a loaf is usually better than no bread". There was a general shortage of money and usually of skilled help, people often suspected the engineer, and it was not possible to go as quickly as in an advanced industrial country. "In our sort of country the technical man who will lead the most successful life of service is not necessarily the most technically accomplished. It will rather be the man who is both skilled and able to adapt his work to uncertain human nature".

Direct Elections On a Common Roll Committee to Advise Uganda Government

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, spoke to the Legislative Council on Monday about constitutional development and the place of the hereditary rulers. He said: —

"A committee will shortly be appointed to consider and to recommend to the Governor the form of direct elections on a common roll for representative members of the Legislative Council to be introduced in 1961, the number of representative seats to be filled under the above system, their allocation among different areas of the Protectorate, and the method of ensuring that there shall be adequate representation on Legislative Council for non-Africans.

"During their work and the hearing of evidence this committee will no doubt receive expressions of views regarding the size and composition of the Legislature and possibly of the Government. These are matters on which a very special responsibility lies directly with H.M. Government and they cannot be settled here in Uganda; but I should nevertheless value the advice which the committee may wish to offer me on these subjects. Although outside their strict terms of reference, this will assist me in advising the Secretary of State. The committee will be predominantly composed of members of the Legislative Council.

Position of Traditional Rulers

"When the Secretary of State was in Uganda in October, 1957, he made it clear that he, as I believed strongly in maintaining the prestige and dignity of the traditional rulers, and that it would be a continuing anxiety to the British Government to see how their standing and prestige could be preserved in any future constitutional changes.

"I have since said that this Government and H.M. Government in the U.K. respect and support the reverence and esteem in which the people hold their hereditary rulers, and propose to ensure that, whatever constitutional and democratic developments there may be in Uganda, the dignity and prestige of these rulers, which their people themselves so clearly desire, shall be preserved.

"These views of H.M. Government, which are also the views of the Protectorate Government, remain unaltered. Although it is still too soon to say what the constitution of Uganda will be before or when self-government is eventually achieved, it is the Government's firm intention to seek provision in all constitutional developments to secure for the hereditary rulers a position which will appropriately reflect their traditional status and prestige."

Fostering East Africa's Industries Bureau of Standards In Prospect

A PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH a Bureau of Standards in East Africa was unanimously supported by 16 leaders of industry from Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda who attended a recent meeting in Nairobi of the new Council for the Promotion of Industries in East Africa. Mr. J. T. Simpson, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, presided.

Mr. J. F. Byng-Hall, interim chairman of the council, said that it was now supported by 46 firms, that his company, Kenya Co-operative Creameries, could report a marked increase in sales of cheese since the "Buy Local" campaign had started, and that several other concerns had experienced a similar trend.

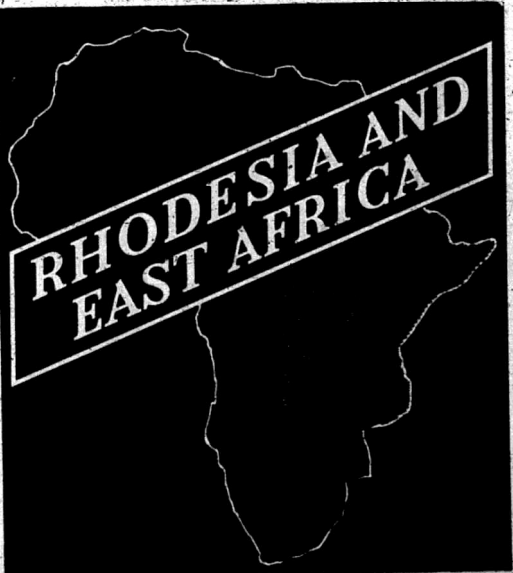
Mr. G. P. Henderson, of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, said it was already possible to have some locally produced articles tested up to a minimum standard set in Britain. There was no compulsion in it: manufacturers could submit their goods to a bureau or withhold them.

Mr. I. S. Ednie outlined other objectives of C.P.I.E.A. as (1) to provide a forum for discussion on all problems relating to industry; (2) to form a committee to negotiate with territorial Governments on behalf of any particular industry; (3) to arrange market surveys; and (4) to maintain the "Buy Local" campaign. It was decided to continue the campaign and that the "Buy Local" slogan and symbols should be publicised in every possible way.

Mr. Simpson was elected chairman of a committee to draft a constitution. Mr. R. J. Hillard was appointed convener, with a supporting committee consisting of Mr. F. T. Holden, Mr. I. S. Ednie, Mr. J. F. Byng-Hall, and Mr. R. A. Hammond. Mr. August Kuenzler, of Arusha, is being invited to represent Tanganyika's interests.

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Federation Should be Independent

Lord Salisbury is Not "Afraid"

THE UNITED KINGDOM PARLIAMENT must allow the Federation to manage its own affairs as soon as possible, Lord Salisbury said in London last week, when he and the Marchioness of Salisbury were the guests of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at a dinner under the chairmanship of Lord Malvern.

Lord Salisbury said that he would not be afraid of granting independence to the Federation, for the white population were imbued with British traditions. Given a fair chance, they would evolve a pattern of racial partnership that would set an example to the rest of Africa. "My belief and faith in that have always stood; they have never weakened."

Lord Salisbury said that he could not understand why he had been chosen to speak; others present had better claim.

Evidently he had had a grandfather of whom Lord Malvern approved, Lord Salisbury continued — perhaps because he had resigned from the then Government, as he (the speaker) had done, "which makes me one up on Lord Malvern, who never resigned; but then he was Prime Minister for so long and could scarcely resign from his own Governments."

Lord Malvern's Achievement

Cecil Rhodes apart, no one had a more honoured place in the hearts of Rhodesians than the first Prime Minister of the Federation; and no one, not even Rhodes, had done more than Lord Malvern to mould the country. That it was one of the most thriving and prosperous of African States was due more to him than to any other man.

Recalling his visit to Southern Rhodesia, Lord Salisbury said how much at home he had felt. "How could it be otherwise? I arrived at Cranbourne and passed through Hatfield before reaching Salisbury. I thought I was back where I had started 24 hours earlier". But more important than topography was the fact that the British brought with them their own roots, their ideals of ordered liberty, tolerance, and good humour — qualities epitomized in Lord Malvern, whose liberalism of mind had permeated the political atmosphere of his country. The Federation had its problems, but Britain could be proud of what had been achieved in Central Africa in the span of a single lifetime.

Eighty years ago what was now the Federation was rent with internecine strife. The white man had brought peace, and today the country grew steadily more prosperous. It was right that it should play its full part in the Commonwealth and in the United Nations.

Danger of Success

But the very measure of its success contained the germ of danger. It was absurd to think that Africans could master in 70 years what had taken seven centuries in Britain. "With the best will in the world, Africans have a long way to go. That is imperfectly understood in certain circles."

Lord Malvern had said that Rhodesia had a soft spot for the Cecil family. The present Lord Salisbury's grandfather had persuaded Queen Victoria to grant the charter to the British South Africa Company — in days in which the monarchy said yea or nay and it was so. It would have been better if the present Marquess of Salisbury had visited Rhodesia and learned the local tricks when he was Lord Cranborne, for he (Lord Malvern) had then to negotiate with him; it was only later, after a visit to Rhodesia, that he had become a changed and most enlightened man.

"Rhodesians were shocked when Lord Salisbury resigned from the Government. The shock was the greater because we thought he had had opportunities before. However, we were deeply sorry, for we felt that as long as there was a Cecil in the Cabinet the British Government wouldn't be too bad."

A Cecil had been one of Disraeli's ministers, and had resigned because he profoundly disagreed with one of the later Reform Bills. He returned to the Government subsequently as Foreign Minister when the country's reputation was at a low ebb, put Britain on the map again, and went on to become Prime Minister.

Lord Malvern greatly deplored that some of the ablest people in Britain were now excluded from following that example simply because they were peers. However, it was interesting to know that some politicians were still prepared to resign on moral principles.

After two world wars the Western World, Great Britain included, had been living in a fantasy. When he was a schoolboy, while Lord Salisbury's grandfather was Prime Minister, this country carried its mission of civilization all over the world. Now he had resigned that mission as too expensive. People had been allowed to get away with anything. The only country that could not get away with it by threats of rebellion was the Federation. If Rhodesians had been of any other colour than white they would have secured independence long ago.

On the whole, Rhodesia enjoyed great prosperity. It had its teddy boys, not all black, but race relations were quite good. "There is no question that the dissimilar races are not going to get on together. But we are not going to promote anyone simply on the colour of his face. The test is competence."

Before the Pioneers arrived the Africans were living in the Stone Age. They had come a long way since then, and there was some great men among them. The question was how long would it take before they could throw up "the 10% of the population, the men with ability and inventiveness, who in every civilized country provide the jobs for everyone else."

Lord Twining proposed Lord Malvern's health.

Africa Today and Tomorrow

Royal African Society's Course

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY is arranging a two-day course on "The Africa of Today and Tomorrow: a Continent on the Move". The purpose is to consider changes in Africa since the end of the last war and assess current problems and prospects and the transition from colonialism to self-government.

Mr. B. F. Macdona, vice-chairman of the council of the society, will give a short introductory talk on the morning of Wednesday, January 28, and Mr. Oliver Woods, colonial editor of *The Times*, will then speak on "A Continent Comes of Age". After questions and discussion, he will be followed by Mr. F. J. Pedler, a managing director of the United Africa Company, whose subject will be "West Africa: Crucible of Freedom".

Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, an executive director of the Chartered Company, who for 24 years lived in Tanganyika Territory and the two Rhodesias, will speak in the afternoon on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland "and its chances of succeeding and the dangers of its disintegrating".

For an hour and three-quarters in the afternoon there will be a brains trust, with Mr. Macdona as question master. His team will consist of Mr. L. F. G. Anthony, Information Attaché at Rhodesia House; Mr. H. M. Bate, Press Attaché in London for the Union of South Africa; Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*; Miss Marjorie Juta, chairman of the South Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council; and Mr. David Williams, editor of *West Africa*, and Dr. T. O. Elias as spokesman for West Africa.

On the following day Sir Arthur Kirby, Commissioner in London for East Africa, will speak on "East Africa: A Region of Economic Integration and Political Diversities"; Mr. N. E. Mustoe, q.c., on "South Africa Today"; and Mr. Macdona on "Wider Horizons: the Economic Development of Africa".



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PERSONALIA

SIR WILLIAM NICHOLAS CAYZER has joined the board of the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

MR. K. J. KNAGGS, Secretary to the Government of Seychelles for the past three years, is shortly due home on leave.

MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE will leave London by air on Sunday for a visit of about a month to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. J. POLLOCK, of the London staff of Argus South African Newspapers, Ltd., is paying a short visit to the Federation.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister of Agriculture in Kenya, will be in London from tomorrow until November 29.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, attended by MR. JAMES ORR, dined one evening last week with the directors of the Colonial Development Corporation.

DR. S. N. VARMA, head of the African Studies Department and Reader in Political Science at Delhi University, has been visiting Central Africa.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, a former G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, was received by THE QUEEN last week on his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was the chief guest of the United and Cecil Club at a dinner in the House of Commons last Thursday.

LORD STRANG has been elected chairman and MR. KENNETH YOUNGER, M.P., has been re-elected vice-chairman of the council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

MR. L. DUDLEY STAMP is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, December 16, on "Land Utilization in the Commonwealth".

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, Director of the Commonwealth Institute, left at the week-end for India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. He is due back in London about the middle of January.

MR. H. A. HOLMES, a former M.P. in Southern Rhodesia and a former Mayor of Bulawayo, who lives in Cape Town, has lost the sight of an eye from injuries received on Guy Fawkes night.

MR. CORNEL OKECH ODERO, headmaster of Sigomere Intermediate School, North Nyanza, has been appointed Chief of Uhoho Location on the retirement of SENIOR CHIEF ABUNGU after 33 years' service.

MR. M. R. METCALF, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived in London at the beginning of the week for consultations. He expects to be here about a fortnight.

MR. S. D. HOWARTH, Mayor of Dar es Salaam, who has just visited Salisbury with MRS. HOWARTH, is believed to be the first head of an East African municipality to visit Rhodesia during his year in office.

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the East and Central Africa Sub-Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Committee of the Conservative Party. The vice-chairman is MISS JOAN VICKERS, M.P.

CAPTAIN N. J. W. WILLIAM-POWLETT, R.N., a brother of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. WILLIAM-POWLETT are outward-bound in the BRAEMAR CASTLE to visit SIR PEVERIL and LADY WILLIAM-POWLETT in Salisbury.

MR. J. N. HOGG, deputy chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is one of three nominations for sheriff for the County of London, from whom THE QUEEN will select the sheriff. The other two are MR. L. J. CADBURY, and SIR GEORGE BOLTON, deputy chairman of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company.

SIR PERCIVALE LIESCHING, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa and High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and LADY LIESCHING have arrived in London from a visit to the United States.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, who is president of the Royal African Society, will leave by sea early in January to spend some months in Australia. She will stay with SIR HENRY ABEL SMITH, Governor of Queensland, and LADY MAY ABEL SMITH, his daughter.

MR. ALAN BURGESS has left London for Africa to make arrangements in connexion with the round-the-world Commonwealth feature programme of the B.B.C. which will immediately precede THE QUEEN'S broadcast message to her people at 3 p.m. on Christmas Day.

MR. IVOR BULMER-THOMAS, who was at one time Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggested last week at a meeting of the Church Assembly that the Church of England should promote football pools, as the Roman Catholics did, in order to help pay for schools.

SIR THOMAS DUGDALE, Conservative M.P. for Richmond, Yorkshire, who led a Parliamentary delegation to Kenya a couple of years ago, is to lead a delegation which will shortly take a mace to the new West Indies Federation as a gift from the House of Commons.

MR. C. W. ARMSTRONG, Unionist M.P. for County Armagh, who had a majority of 17,254 over a Sinn Fein opponent at the 1955 general election, will retire from the House at the end of this Parliament. For some years he was a coffee grower in Kenya, where he still has an estate.

BRIGADIER TREVOR HART-DYKE, who left the Army on Wednesday of last week, sailed on the following day with his wife and 19-year-old daughter for Kenya, where he has bought land. Because he took a house-building course, he was known to his men as the "bricklaying brigadier".

MR. P. C. B. BENSON and MR. R. S. WOLLEN have been appointed to the board of the Uplands Bacon Factory, Kenya. Mr. Benson is managing director of Afcol, Ltd., and executive director of Kenya Canners, Ltd. Mr. Wollen, formerly East African superintendent for Dalgety & Co., Ltd., is now chairman of the Coffee Marketing Board and of Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, Ltd.

MR. W. E. GEERLING has been appointed managing director of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and will take up his new duties in the New Year. A fully qualified engineer, with several years' experience in the United States, he retired at the end of September from Iscor, South Africa, having completed 26 years with that company and Steel Sales of South Africa, Ltd., of which he was managing director.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, has accepted on behalf of Bulawayo a motor ambulance presented by MRS. A. J. RAYMENT in gratitude for the care shown her in February when she had three major operations in the city hospital, to which she was taken in a "vintage" ambulance. MR. RAYMENT is chairman and managing director of a motor-car distributing company with interests in the Rhodesias.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, addressed Cambridge University East Africa Society last week on Uganda, and on the following day spoke to British Railways (Western Region) Lecture and Debating Society on transport problems in East Africa. Last night he dined at Mutesa House, London, and spoke to the Uganda Association on "East Africa's Common Market", and tomorrow he will be the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Torquay Branch of the Over-Seas League.

MR. KENNETH H. J. DALE, who is to take up duty in January as town clerk of Blantyre-Limbe, Nyasaland, has been assistant town clerk of Livingstone Municipal Council, Northern Rhodesia, since 1945. Born and educated in England, he served in the Royal Air Force from 1942 to 1947, and was on the clerical staff of Essex County Council and Woking Rural District Council until he went to Livingstone five years ago.

SIR ARCHIBALD MCINDOE, the well-known plastic surgeon, who has a farm in the Kilimanjaro area of Tanganyika, persuaded MISS AVA GARDNER, the film actress, to open a nurses' sale of work on Saturday at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, Sussex, where he treated so many wounded and disfigured Servicemen during the war. Miss Gardner spent the week-end with Sir Archibald and LADY MCINDOE at their home at Forest Row.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, Conservative M.P. for Banbury for the past 13 years, and a former chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has decided not to seek re-election to Parliament, "since attention to my duties at Westminster and in a very large and marginal constituency leaves insufficient time to attend to my other commitments." Mr. Dodds-Parker was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from December, 1955, to January, 1957.

SIR JOHN BARLOW, M.P., who has Central African interests, has been elected chairman of the Trade and Industry Committee of Conservative back-benchers; BRIGADIER O. L. PRIOR-HARPER, who has visited East Africa, is one of the two vice-chairmen of the Defence Committee; and MR. REGINALD BENNETT, who has been for some years a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, has been elected secretary of the Civil Aviation Committee.

Visitors from the Federation

Arrivals from the Federation include MR. J. B. BLEWETT, MR. & MRS. J. S. BRIDGES, MR. P. B. BLANCHFIELD, MR. J. A. DAVIES, MR. A. P. GILMORE, MR. D. J. HALL, MR. A. W. HOLBROOK, MR. E. D. HEWITT, MR. & MRS. E. A. HOLMES, MR. R. INGRAM, MR. J. H. KNOWLES, SIR ARTHUR & LADY LEWEY, MR. D. J. LEWIS, MR. & MRS. E. R. LEE, MR. & MRS. L. E. MARCH, MR. J. MCGREGOR BROOKS, MR. O. MITCHELL, MR. R. J. MAY, MR. E. G. PEARSON, CAPT. & MRS. T. W. PHILLIPS, MR. & MRS. F. ROWSE, MR. & MRS. F. A. RIVERS-BULKELEY, MR. E. M. THRESLIE, MAJOR C. ST. J. WALLIS, and MR. D. J. R. WALLACE.

Union-Castle Management Changes

MR. R. M. MACKENZIE, who has been manager for South and East Africa of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., since 1950, and who during his 46 years' service with the line spent 22 years in East Africa, will retire at the end of next month, but will remain a member of the South African board.

From January 1 Mr. W. R. H. Austin will become general manager for South and East Africa and also freight manager, and Mr. H. J. Pender will become passenger manager for South and East Africa.

Mr. Austin was manager in Mombasa from 1941 to 1946, during which period he was twice chairman of Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture and also chairman of the Inter-Territorial Harbours Committee, the Transport Advisory Committee, and other bodies, and a director of the African Wharfage Co., Ltd., the African Marine and General Engineering Co., Ltd., the Kenya Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd., the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd., and the African Wharfage Co. (Tanganyika), Ltd.

Mr. Christopher Hely-Hutchinson

Lord Robins' Warm Tribute

LORD ROBINS, president of The Chartered Company, has written in *The Times* : —

"It is always difficult to write an appreciation of the character and achievements of a modest and self-effacing man without saying things that would have been distasteful to him. Christopher Hely-Hutchinson was such a man. In all the activities which filled his busy and useful life he shunned publicity and never thought of personal advantage or prominence. He set himself the duty of service to his fellow-men and performed it to the highest degree.

"Born and trained in a tradition of public service, loyalty, and integrity, he gave throughout his life to whatever tasks he undertook the full measure of his exceptional talents and of his sympathetic understanding of those with whom he worked.

"It was my privilege to be associated with him as a colleague in the Chartered Company for over 30 years and to observe — for most of the time from the Rhodesian end — the masterly way in which Hely-Hutchinson tackled and dealt with the many problems which the company met in changing over from an administration to an active mining finance concern. His own efficiency and the team-spirit which he instilled into the organization in England and Africa commanded the admiration of his colleagues and of his associates in other organizations.

"A warm and true friend, a counsellor who never spared himself to give or obtain the best possible advice for those who sought it, a man with the highest principles in public and private life, he will be greatly missed from the wide circle of those who shared his interests with him.

"The last few years of his life were marred by periodical ill-health, which just lately necessitated his retirement from active work. In those years he fought illness and pain with characteristic courage, and was sustained in that fight by the devotion of a wonderful wife and by the knowledge that his ordeal was followed with affectionate sympathy by a host of friends."

Another friend wrote : —

"Hely-Hutchinson displayed in the highest degree efficiency, integrity, and above all unselfishness. These qualities of a most lovable man are remembered with gratitude by all his old comrades. In the last war, though beyond the age for service, Hely found among other activities a humble though most useful occupation as bicycle orderly to the Chelsea Company of the Home Guard. So like him!"

Obituary

Colonel the Hon. M. T. Boscawen

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. MILDMAY BOSCAWEN, D.S.O., M.C., fourth son of the seventh Viscount Falmouth, who died a few days ago in a London nursing home at the age of 66, had been a sisal grower in Tanganyika since 1921.

He was educated at Eton and Cambridge and served with the Rifle Brigade in France and Belgium throughout the 1914-18 war, steadfastly refusing to be posted away from his battalion. When he took his men "over the top" he carried only his walking-stick and gloves. Beginning as a subaltern, he ended by commanding his battalion. After the Armistice he volunteered for service in North Russia.

After settling in East Africa, he left his estate from time to time to travel in Arabia, Central Asia, the East Indies, and South America. He was a keen botanist and naturalist and an ardent collector of *objets d'art*.

Sir Roy Welensky

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived in London on Tuesday, and discussions with H.M. Government began on the following day. In the evening he appeared in the "Press Conference" television programme of the B.B.C. Today he is due to lunch with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, and to appear in an I.T.V. Programme entitled "This Week". He will lunch in the City on Friday, and with a group of Members of Parliament on Monday, and attend a reception at Rhodesia House on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday he will fly to Lisbon at the invitation of the Portuguese Government. Sir Roy is accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Stewart Parker, and by Mr. J. M. Greenfield, M.P., Minister of Justice.

Italian Missionaries Expelled

THREE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS of the Verona Fathers' mission, all Italians, have been expelled from the Southern Sudan. Two were accused of practising medicine without a licence, contrary to a Public Health Ordinance, and the third was charged with "interfering with local customs". The expulsion orders were followed by a directive to the head of the mission from the Governor of the Equatoria Province, where the priests worked, saying that the work of the Church should be quickly Sudanized, "for it is high time that Sudanese clergy took over from foreigners". The Roman Catholics and the Church Missionary Society have Sudanese bishops, and much has been done towards the Sudanization of Christian activity in the Southern Sudan.

Dishonesty of African Town Staffs

Concern at Disquieting Occurrences

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, has condemned the widespread malpractices of African staff in the African townships, saying that the latest report of the auditors had revealed a disquieting state of affairs, showing that there had been "many losses, defalcations, cases of bad administration, and negligence on the part of African townships staff".

He emphasized the need to remove from positions of trust those who lacked stability of character and to give responsibility only to those Africans who would discharge their duties honourably. Mr. Robert's comments were made when he addressed the eighth annual African Townships Conference.

Each African township in Northern Rhodesia has a local management board of Africans elected by the residents to sit as councillors, with the local district commissioner as chairman. Subject to the approval of the Ministry, they have power to levy their own rates, make their own by-laws, and generally run the townships, which usually consist of about 700 houses, together with the normal commercial and social services.

Having announced that it should shortly be possible to start granting leases in townships to individuals, Mr. Roberts said:—

"One item on your agenda reads: That in order to ensure that each voter casts his vote secretly, without the knowledge of someone else, voting by symbols should be introduced in the African townships. I must say at once that I think that any attempt to use symbols would be an extremely retrograde step.

"It is a fundamental qualification of the right to vote that the voter should be literate, at least to the extent of being able to understand the simple words which appear on a ballot paper and to know against which name he wishes to place his cross. Moreover, the rules permit the presiding officer to assist voters where necessary to record their votes correctly.

Lack of Trust

"This resolution seems to me to suggest that there is a lack of trust in presiding officers. I feel certain that this suggested lack of trust is unworthy, and that in fact those who are chosen to be presiding officers at your elections will be men who will carry out their duties competently and in an impartial and trustworthy manner.

"The second part of the same item reads: That after election and before the members take their offices there should be a ceremony during which the members should take an oath of allegiance to the township management boards'. I think that this resolution springs from a lack of understanding of the meaning of certain words. It is already provided that where a person is elected to a local authority he shall, before taking his seat make a declaration of office. This is a declaration by which the particular member undertakes faithfully to perform the duties of the office to which he has been elected, and this is all that can properly be required. You cannot in this connexion use the expression 'oath of allegiance', because that would mean, in effect, that the person taking such oath was putting the local authority of which he had become a member in the place which can rightly be filled only by Her Majesty the Queen. I hope, therefore, that this particular resolution will be withdrawn.

"I should fail in my duty if I did not bluntly tell you that one matter is giving me and the Government grave cause for concern. Most of the African townships have been in existence from 10 to 12 years. Naturally there were a number of difficulties in the initial stages, but these have gradually been removed, and progress, though slow, was until recently fairly steady. We now appear to have reached a stage where there is little progress and where efficiency is even less than it was before.

"The latest auditors' report reveals a disquieting state of affairs, and shows that there have been many losses, defalcations, cases of bad administration and negligence on the part of African townships staff. Surely the time has come when you can find sufficient Africans to hold offices of trust in your local authorities, who will discharge those duties honourably and truthfully, and who will not descend to thieving—for that is what it is—or who will take a reasonable interest in the work for which they are paid, to ensure that it is done competently".

Satisfaction

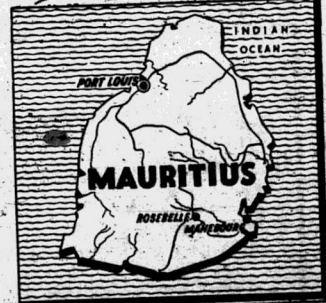
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PORT LOUIS: The earliest visitors to the bay where Port Louis now stands were the Dutch, who arrived early in the 17th century. The reception committee apparently consisted entirely of turtles, in honour of whom they christened the bay 'Turtle Bay'. (Lurking, no doubt, in the background was the appealing but now extinct dodo.) About a hundred years later the French took over Mauritius and settled it in a desultory way, but little real progress seems to have been made until the arrival of Count Mahé de la Bourdonnais in 1735. A man of immense energy, he soon established Port Louis as a thriving port and many of the buildings for which he was responsible survive to this day. The island changed hands again at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, being ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Paris and today Port Louis is the capital, chief commercial centre and main port.

The Bank established its first office in Mauritius 40 years ago and we keep in constant touch with the latest commercial developments in the Island. Business men who wish to benefit from this knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Wage Award Will Cost 30s. a Ton of Sisal Employers in Tanganyika Grant £250,000

A £250,000 WAGE AWARD affecting 130,000 African sisal workers was agreed in Tanga last Thursday by the conciliation Joint Central Council of the industry. Believed to be the largest wage award ever made in Tanganyika, it will add about 30s. a ton to the cost of production.

The Joint Central Council is a recently established consultative body on which both sides of the industry are equally represented under an independent chairman. The award, was agreed unanimously by the employers, and on the employees' side only the three representatives of the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers Union voted against it.

Sir Barclay Nihill, who presided, said that by reaching agreement the council had shown a pattern and an example which would have repercussions throughout industry in the whole of East Africa. The sisal industry had shown that, however great differences might be, they were capable of being overcome if the management side and their employees got together and were animated by the spirit of seeking to do the best for the industry as a whole.

"This has been done," he said, "and this agreement is of great significance in that it has been achieved without any direction or guidance whatsoever from Government". He wished to pay a great tribute to the leaders of both sides of the council for what had been no easy task.

At a previous meeting the council had spent two days discussing claims from the workers which amounted to increases of well over 100%. That day Mr. H. Marwalder, chairman of the employers' side, had produced a new offer which was the limit to which the managements could go.

The new wage rates are:—

GROUP 1.	Basic	Bonus	Cash in lieu of food	Total
(Cutters, rail-layers, workers on trolleys, and factory labour employed on decorticators and in brush-ing)	39s. (12s. increase)	6s.	15s.	60s.
GROUP 2.	29s. (8s. increase)	5s.	15s.	49s.
(Brushers' assistants and others on production work in factory.)				
GROUP 3.	23s. (5s. increase)	2s.	15s.	40s.
(Planting and development)				
GROUP 4.	26s. (8s. increase)	5s.	15s.	46s.
(Heavy cleaning and stumping, etc.)				

The bonus is paid on labour cards of 30 tasks completed within 42 days.

Cash in lieu of food is paid to those who do not receive rations from the estates.

Kibaru rates are to be 3s. per task, i.e., a 1s. increase on the existing rate.

Employees not coming within the Groups 1 to 4 are to receive a 10% increase on existing wages.

All the new rates will come into force on completion of current labour cards.

Two Public Holidays

Two paid public holidays to be given—on Christmas Day and Idd-el-Fitr. Employees wishing to work on such days will be paid double rates.

Mr. Markwalder said that in making their new and improved offer the employers were acting in the true spirit of the council. Production costs were not the same on all estates because natural conditions were different; a fair average had been calculated—and it would add 30s. a ton to costs. "I do not need to say what this means when sisal prices are static and have not moved from their present low level". The award was made without any condition as to increased tasks. The new wage rates include 50% consolidation of the previous bonus.

Before accepting the offer Mr. Andrea Otieno, chairman of the employees' side, asked for the complete consolidation of the bonus award, which he felt would stimulate extra work. Mr. Markwalder replied that it had been the employers' experience that a bonus incentive was necessary, but if the employees could prove that higher wages would not result in an increase in absenteeism they would have a strong case at a later date to ask for complete consolidation of the bonus.

It was an unfortunate fact that an increase in wages was followed by a decrease in attendance. It had been said that the African liked his leisure. "That is not a bad quality in a man, but it means that we must find a means of rewarding the man who wants to work as against the man who likes his leisure". If the employees could prove that attendance did not fall off they would have enormous strength when the council next came to discuss wages.

Mr. Otieno then accepted the offer, but gave notice that they would ask for consolidation in six months.

At the beginning of the meeting, which had been regarded as critical for the industry, Sir Barclay Nihill said that if they failed to reach agreement the disappointment would be so great that it might cause the collapse of the conciliation machinery. There were people who did not think it possible to build up industrial democracy on the European pattern because Africa was not ready for it. "Let us show these critics that they are wrong", he said.

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way]

The Birth of a Dilemma

THE CONQUEST AND
SETTLEMENT OF RHODESIA

PHILIP MASON

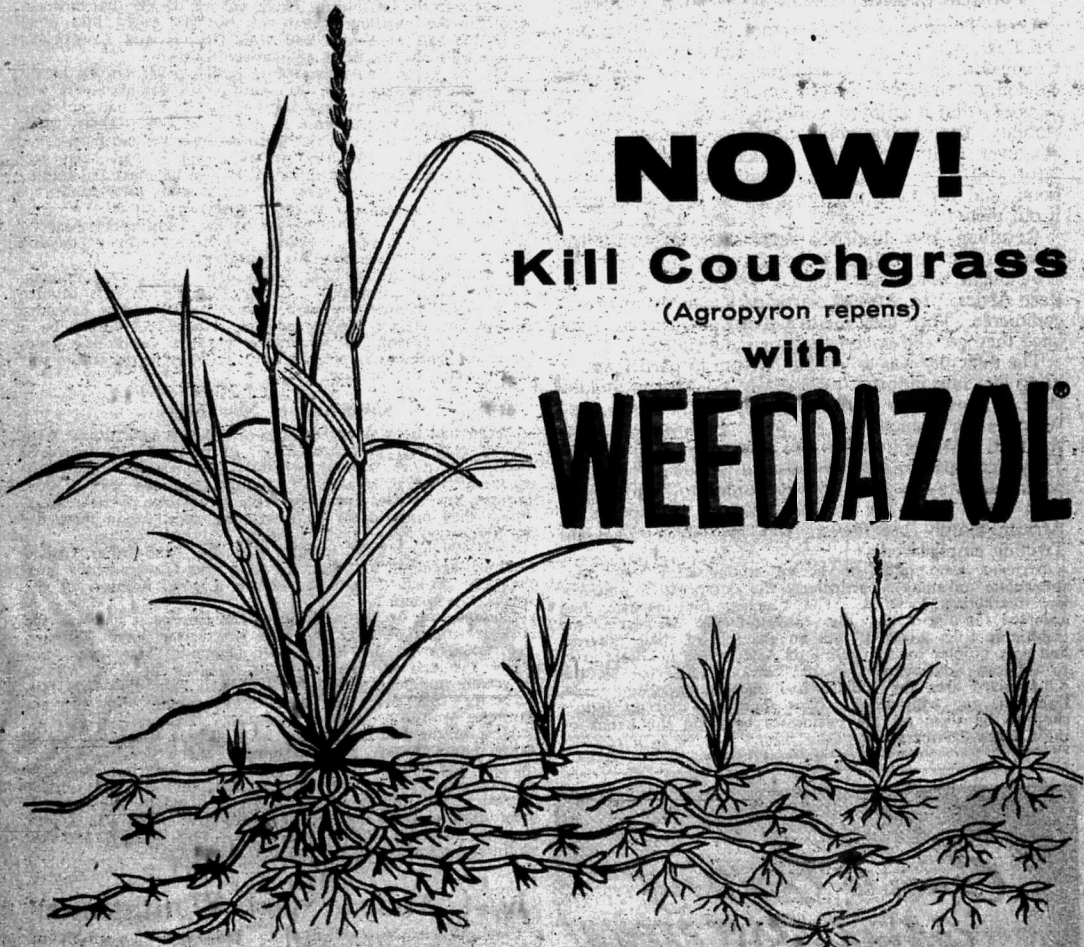
This, the first book to be issued under the auspices of THE INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS, deals with a major political problem: the relationship between the organized peoples of the West and the developing nations of Africa and Asia.

Mr Mason has written a book that is wise, well-organized, and so absorbing that it is difficult to put down . . . the impartial sense of justice . . . the ability to see and understand every point of view, black or white, and the complicated problems involved in the struggle between the two races—all this is what gives his book its exciting and moving quality. THE LISTENER. Illustrated 30s. net

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Fine Foundations

MR. E. G. SARSFIELD-HALL, who recently revisited the Sudan with his wife after an absence of 22 years, says in the *Sudan Diocesan Review* that they received a heart-warming welcome wherever they went, and that all their old servants travelled to Khartoum to greet them on arrival, one from 180 miles away. They were shown all that has been done since the Sudan attained self-government, but nobody said: "Look what we have achieved since you British left". The general attitude found expression in the theme: "You British laid fine and enduring foundations; we are endeavouring to build a worthy structure upon them".



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Tanganyika's Economic Future

"Political Stability Essential"—Lord Twining

LORD TWINING, lately Governor of Tanganyika, told the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday afternoon that the Territory's economic future seemed assured—provided, he stressed, that it enjoyed political stability. Given that stability, Tanganyika would continue to attract traders, whatever their nationality, particularly from Britain, "for you have a reputation that your word is your bond, and for some unknown reason they still believe it out there!"

Recalling how his own personal investments had fared in the Argentine, Lord Twining suggested that "we ought not to take such a toffy-nosed attitude in East Africa" to African participation in industry and commerce. Then they might not nationalize everything once they got self-government or independence.

The difficulty was to get the African to participate, to bring him into industry. There was no African middle-class. Those who had money were not thrifty, and Africans in general were very backward. They regarded a Makerere certificate as a passport to heaven. They were also impatient. Instead of being content to work their way to the top, they wanted to be managers right away. "I have always refused to appoint an African simply because he was an African", Lord Twining emphasized.

Africans were quick to accept schemes for their own immediate advantage, particularly the co-operative producer and marketing societies. The Chagga, for instance, had accepted in principle the Government's proposals for negotiable titles to land. As an example of their progress and as a pointer to the decline of Asian trade in direct ratio to African advancement, Lord Twining said that in the Kilimanjaro area the Indians had once monopolized trade, transport, and contracting. Now there was not an Indian shop to be seen; all the businesses being in the hands of the Chagga Co-operatives.

Discussing Tanganyika's place in the economic triangle of the three territories, the speaker said that Nairobi would always be the apex, like Singapore in the Far East and Port of Spain in the Caribbean. There was the danger that businessmen in the pleasant climate of Nairobi might lose touch with the rest of Kenya and with Uganda and Tanganyika. There were also the perils of over-centralization.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce was known locally as "that noble body of sub-managers", sub-managers who were not in the Territory for very long, and had not time to play their proper part in public affairs. Their whole orientation was to Nairobi. Business interests had been asked to remedy that unhealthy situation, but it had been very difficult to find people to represent British business and trading interests, people on the spot, who could study local conditions and speak for business in the Legislative Council.

However, after the formation of the Tanganyika Association a man had been selected, and through his personality and ability had made good his watchdog brief.

"Remarkable rather than spectacular" epitomized Tanganyika's economic progress. Before the war exports totalled £4m. annually; now they were running at £40m. The Territory would not attract heavy industry, but there should be a substantial growth of secondary industry, stemming from increased agricultural productivity. The key to the future was productivity, not trading.

Suspicious of New Ideas

Much had been done to improve African agriculture. With proper technical guidance, major crops could be increased twofold or more without expanding the acreage under production. But acceptance of modern methods was a slow process, for African peasants were suspicious of new ideas, which they misguidedly believed were urged upon them for an ulterior purpose.

Lord Twining paid tribute to F.A.O. and other United Nations agencies for their help in the Government's productivity projects—"not that I am a great admirer of the trusteeship system".

Commenting on the position of the European planters, the speaker said that after the first world war some 700 men had taken over the ex-German farms. "They were not really farmers, but they wanted to live in East Africa; they were undercapitalized and had little know-how". Gradually they put down roots and in the slump showed great courage.

Most of the Europeans now held 99-year leases and could enjoy reasonable security, but some of the settlers were growing old and wanted to come home; they were not colonials. It was not true, as newspapers said, that all the settlers wanted to sell up. Seventy farms advertised by the Government drew a great number of applicants: "one was a solo violinist with the B.B.C., who had £1,000 capital and his violin and wanted to grow tobacco".

East Africa Sisal Plantations

East African Sisal Plantations Ltd., report a profit of £25,028, after providing £23,150 for amortization and depreciation, for the year ended June 30. Taxation takes £10,300, leaving a net profit of £14,728. The 7½% interim dividend less income tax absorbed £6,145 and the proposed final dividend of 7½% the same amount. The carry-forward is £56,905 (£56,502).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £142,500 in 10s. shares. Capital reserve is £16,935, and revenue reserve and undistributed profits £131,905. Current liabilities are £60,997, fixed assets £230,750, and current assets £121,987, including £24,488 in cash.

Production at 2,376 tons was 39 tons less than in the previous year. Shortage of cutters restricted output during the first six months of the year. The yield per acre was almost identical.

The directors are Messrs. G. R. S. Doyle, A. L. G. Du Bois, and P. H. Harman Jones.

Meeting: London, December 5.

Buganda Electoral Colleges

SOME WELL-KNOWN MEN were defeated in the district elections in Buganda for the electoral colleges which are to select representative members of the Lukiko. In Kyaddondo, for instance, Mr. A. D. Lubowa, editor of a vernacular newspaper, Mr. E. M. K. Mulira, president of the Progressive Party, and Mr. Godfrey Binaina, secretary of the United Congress Party, were all beaten. Among those elected were Father Kisabwe, editor of the Roman Catholic newspaper *Munno*; Canon D. Lubwama and the Rev. Adonia Ntate; Dr. E. B. S. Lumu, a private medical practitioner; and Mr. Sengendo Zake, headmaster of Aggrey Memorial School.

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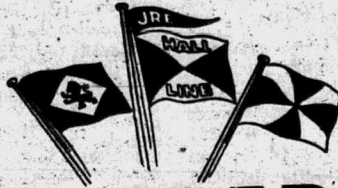
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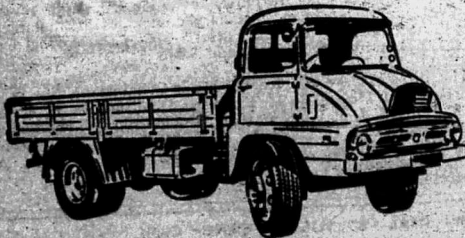
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MINING

Roan Antelope Copper Mines

Profits Fall From £7.1m. to £2.3m.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report a profit of £2,321,879 for the year ending June 30, compared with £7,161,526 in the previous year. After providing £650,000 for replacements and obsolescence and £870,000 for taxation, the net profit is £1,451,897 (£4,216,526). Loan stock redemption reserve receives £50,386, general reserve £625,000, the interim dividend of 1d. per share absorbs £168,519, and the final dividend of 4d. per share (both subject to tax) £674,077. The carry-forward is £103,830 (£71,933).

The issued capital consists of £16,179,848 in 5s. units. Revenue reserves and surplus is £3,407,197. Unsecured loans are £961,990, current liabilities and provisions £5,997,466, and provisions for replacements and obsolescence £1,977,374. Current assets are £13,464,191 (cash £3,945,643), investments and loans £8,168,737, and fixed assets £6,890,947.

The cutback of 10% in the rate of production, instituted on June 1, 1957, in order to assist in correcting the imbalance in the world copper position, continued throughout the year. Against the announced production target of 80,000 long tons, output totalled 79,912 long tons, of which 76,345 long tons were produced as fire-refinable grade copper and 3,567 long tons were sent to Ndola Copper Refiners, Ltd., for electrolytic refining. Sales amounted to 77,444 long tons. The average price realized on sales and the average cost of production of fire-refinable copper were £176 13s. 4d. and £137 10s. 7d. respectively (£250 16s. 3d. and £156 5s. 0d. in the previous year).

A strict economy campaign combined with a close and continuous study of the most economically suitable ore grade to the mill helped to mitigate the adverse effect on costs by the cut in production. The estimated tonnage of ore reserves remaining at the end of the financial year was 95,191,000 short tons, containing 3.08% copper.

The directors are: Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir C. G. Cumings, Sir W. L. Murphy, and Messrs. T. H. Bradford (alternate G. F. Hatch), H. R. Finn, E. J. T. Goudie, H. K. Hochschild, W. Hochschild, D. D. Irwin, C. Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles, A. B. MacLaren, J. Payne, Jnr., (alternate T. F. Moore), R. M. Petersen, and J. Thompson. Sir Ronald Prain is president, and Messrs. J. H. Lascelles vice-president, A. B. MacLaren, technical vice-president, H. R. Finn administrative vice-president, A. M. Vere vice-president in charge of sales, G. B. Brebner controller, and R. H. Pages secretary.

Meeting: Salisbury, December 11.

Mufulira Copper Mines Report

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., report a profit of £4,150,033 for the year ended June 30, compared with £10,233,912 in the previous year. After providing for taxation of £1,430,000 (£4,142,000), the net profit was £2,720,000 (£6,091,912). General reserve receives £1,250,000, and the interim dividend of 8d. per share absorbs £330,555 and the final dividend of 2s. 7d. per share £1,280,899 (both subject to taxation). The carry-forward is £67,112 (£40,593).

The issued capital consists of £15,866,622 in £1 shares. Revenue reserves and surplus stands at £4,800,400. Current liabilities are £12,165,987, provisions for replacements £1,387,390, loans £311,200, and 6½% debenture stock 1967-82 £2,261,192. Current assets are £19,878,981 (including £3,498,024 in cash), trade investments and loans £6,093,341, and fixed assets £10,820,469.

Against the announced production target of 93,000 long tons, which took in the 10% cutback in production, output for the year was 92,641 long tons; of this 91,880 long tons were produced as electrolytic copper. 381 long tons as blister cakes, and the balance of 380 long tons were added to process stocks. Sales amounted to 88,847 long tons. The average price realized on sales and the average cost of production of electrolytic and blister copper were £188 2s. 11d. and £135 15s. 1d. respectively (compared with £259 10s. 1d. and £145 8s. 4d. in the previous year).

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir C. G. Cumings, Sir W. L. Murphy and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, D. O. Beckingham, T. H. Bradford, W. Marshall Clark, E. J. T. Goudie, H. K. Hochschild, W. Hochschild, D. D. Irwin, J. H. Lascelles, A. B. MacLaren, H. F. Oppenheimer, R. M. Peterson, K. Richardson, H. H. Taylor, and L. Tucker.

Chibuluma Mines Annual Report

£1m. of Copper and Cobalt to U.S.

CHIBULUMA MINES, LTD., report a net profit for the year ended June 30 of £1,151,473 (£1,396,265). Taxation takes only £200, general reserve receives £1,150,000, and the carry-forward is £18,811 (£2,802).

The issued capital consists of £1m. in £1 shares. Revenue reserve and surplus total £2,563,481, current liabilities £882,768, provision for replacements £238,114, and loan from the general services administration of the United States Government £3,972,800. Current assets are £1,943,499, trade investment and loan £71,362, and fixed assets £6,642,302.

During the year deliveries of cobalt and copper equivalent in value to £1,027,200 were made to the U.S. Government and applied to reduce the amount of loan outstanding from £5m. to £3,972,800.

Copper production amounted to 27,181 long tons, compared with 34,494 long tons last year. This increase was principally accounted for by the smelting during the year of the large tonnage of unsmelted concentrate on hand at June 30, 1957. Sales totalled 27,210 tons. Average price realized on sales and the average cost of production of electrolytic and fire-refinable grade copper were £176 18s. 3d. and £107 16s. 2d. respectively (compared with £253 10s. and £124 16s. in the previous year).

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Mr. J. H. Lascelles (deputy chairman), Sir C. G. Cumings, and Messrs. K. C. Acutt (alternate N. K. Kinkead-Weekes), T. H. Bradford, A. B. MacLaren, T. G. Moore, J. Payne, Jnr., R. M. Peterson, K. Richardson, H. H. Taylor, and L. Tucker.

Sir Ronald Prain is also president, Mr. H. H. Lascelles executive vice-president, Mr. A. B. MacLaren technical vice-president, Mr. H. R. Finn administrative vice-president, Mr. A. M. Vere vice-president in charge of sales, Mr. G. B. Brebner controller, and Mr. R. H. Page secretary.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Report

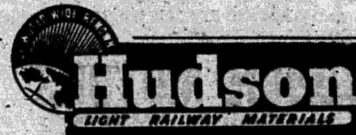
RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., report a group profit before taxation of £4,875,126 for the year ended June 30, compared with £11,501,440 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £1,404,154 (£4,118,838). Minority shareholders' proportion of the profit of subsidiaries totals £1,192,727; leaving £2,278,245 attributable to the parent company. General reserve receives £125,000, the interim dividend of 1d. per share absorbs £117,809, and the final dividend of 6d. per share (both subject to tax) £706,858. The carry-forward is £44,900 (£38,520).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £11,309,729 in 5s. shares. Capital reserves stand at £18,869, revenue reserves and surpluses at £586,353, and revenue reserves and surpluses in subsidiary companies attributable to R.S.T., £5,290,155. Current assets are £22,077,478, (cash £4,251,461), trade investments and loans £5,704,265, and fixed assets £19,577,344.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir W. L. Murphy, and Messrs. T. H. Bradford, (alternate G. F. Hatch), H. R. Finn, E. J. T. Goudie, H. K. Hochschild, W. Hochschild, C. Kirkpatrick, J. H. Lascelles, A. B. MacLaren, T. G. Moore, (alternate J. Payne, Jnr.), R. M. Peterson, L. Tucker, and H. A. Vogelstein.

Meeting: Salisbury, December 12.

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London: Locomotive House, 30-34, Buckingham Gate,

Wandsworth, S.W.1. ABBEY 7127/18

Telegrams: Locomotive (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam

Kenya; Gullay & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 467, Nairobi

N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Coal Avenue, Ndola

MINING

Wankie Colliery's Report

Profits up and Production Down

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., reports a net trading revenue of £4,370,874 for the year ended August 31, compared with £4,676,568 in the previous year. Production and administrative costs totalled £2,372,286, depreciation and amortization £593,514, and taxation £1,369,351, leaving a net profit of £1,054,351 (£997,030). Taxation equalization reserve receives £140,000 (£170,000). Dividends absorbed £659,726, and £385,000 is appropriated to the general reserve, leaving a carry-forward of £49,944 (£29,390).

The issued capital is £5,277,810 in 10s. shares. Reserves total £7,516,571, taxation reserve £965,000, and debentures £2,634,690. Current liabilities are £1,194,813, fixed assets £7,858,324, and current assets £4,423,950 (including cash £39,220).

During the year coal sales totalled 3,911,891 tons (3,945,378), coke 242,517 tons (272,239), bricks and refractories 41,075 tons (46,088), tar 672,045 gallons (951,041), ammonia liquor 1,165 tons (915), and 629 tons of benzole (730).

The directors are Mr. T. Coulter (chairman), Mr. L. Wishart (managing), Lord Robins, Sir R. L. Prain, and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, W. Marshall Clark, H. V. Gibbs, M. W. Rush, and M. Van Weyenbergh. Alternate directors are Messrs. E. J. F. Harrington, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, J. H. Lascelles, and G. W. H. Kelly. The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. E. Groves, and A. Comar Wilson.

Meeting: Bulawayo, December 11.

Quarterly Reports from the Mines

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report a substantial increase in profits, before providing for taxation, in the quarter to the end of September—of £813,000 compared with £535,000 in the previous quarter. From September 13 to 30 there was no production because of the strike of European mineworkers. Production totalled 15,647 long tons of copper (19,716) and sales were 19,419 long tons (19,932). Income from copper sales totalled £3,705,000, and operating and administrative expenditure was £2,699,000. Price per long ton of copper sold was £190.8, compared with £170.7 in the previous quarter.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., report a profit before taxation of £809,000 for the quarter ended September 30, compared with £768,000 in the previous quarter. Estimated proportion of profit accruing from 63.98% interest in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., was £763,000 (£613,000) and from the 64.29% interest in Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., £75,000 (£191,000).

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., report a profit of £1,193,000 before taxation for the September quarter, compared with £958,000 in the previous quarter. Production of copper totalled 18,570 long tons (23,508), and sales of copper 22,119 long tons (21,699). Estimated revenue on copper sales account was £4,552,000 (£3,977,000), and operating and administrative expenditure totalled £1,393,000 (£1,063,000).

CHIBULUMA MINES, LTD., report a profit before taxation of £117,000 for the September quarter, compared with £297,000 in the previous quarter. Production totalled 3,741 long tons (5,237) and sales 4,091 (8,994) long tons. The metal output for the year ended June 30, 1957, considerably exceeded the mine production rate owing to the smelting of a stock of concentrate accumulated prior to June 1957. Income from copper sales account was £574,000 (£986,000).

Cheaper than Nuclear Power

IT IS NOT TRUE that it would have been cheaper to build nuclear power plants in the Federation than the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, Sir Roy Welensky said in a recent speech in Umtali. According to the latest information available, he explained, the cost of power from British nuclear stations is between .06d. and .07d. per kWh., whereas the cost of power from Kariba will be .869d. per kWh. at first, but should fall to as little as .302d. per kWh. by 1971.

"The only lesson worth teaching about the Nile is that there could be enough water for everyone"—Sir Stewart Symes.

Ndola Copper Refineries' Report

NDOLA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., report that during the year ended June 30 construction of the first stage of the tank house and casting plant and all ancillary buildings were completed. By the end of June, 1958, the first 811 long tons of anodes had been loaded into tanks, and 3,342 tons of copper belonging to Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., were on hand for treatment.

The issued capital consists of £4,100,000 in £1 shares. Current liabilities and provisions the £351,778, current assets £432,849 (including £145,362 in cash), loan £90,152, of which £4,745 due to be repaid before June 30, 1959. Fixed assets are £3,947,135, and preliminary expenses £15,262 (including £11,250 share issue expenses.)

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir T. S. Chegwidden and Messrs. D. W. Aldridge (alternate J. Russell), Hugo de Neufville (alternate L. Tucker), N. M. Kenny, J. H. Lascelles (alternate H. R. Finn), A. B. McLaren, and A. M. Vere. The officers are Messrs. A. B. McLaren, technical director, G. B. Brebner, controller, and K. H. Page, secretary.

Belingwe Emeralds

MINING OF EMERALDS from the Belingwe claims in Southern Rhodesia is to start on a pilot scale towards the end of next month, according to Mr. C. H. Oosthuizen and Mr. L. J. Contat, who discovered the field. The partners have said that their policy is to operate the workings themselves, even when the mine is in full production.

Forest to Tea Gardens

SCIENTISTS AT WORK on the 7,000-foot Sitoten Mountain, 12 miles from the tea-growing centre of Kericho, in Kenya, are attempting to turn virgin forest into tea plantations. Theirs is a seven-year task, one which may have considerable influence on the Colony's economic development, since the forest area in question is considered the only one in Kenya suitable for growing tea. Until it is known whether the forest can be cut down without dangerously changing the water balance of the region, development cannot proceed. The research team, which is led by the Deputy Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, Dr. H. C. Pereira, consists of physicists from E.A.F.R.O., experts from the tea industry, the Kenya Forestry and Agriculture Departments, and the hydraulic engineer's branch of the Ministry of Works. They are studying two parallel valleys. In one the forest trees are being felled and replaced by tea bushes, while the forest slopes of the other are left untouched.

Cost of Living in Kenya

Most Europeans Earn £1,200 to £1,800

THE COST OF LIVING IN KENYA is the title of a leaflet issued by the Department of Information of that Colony.

It gives the current Nairobi prices of foodstuffs, drugs, and other requisites in general consumption; puts at a minimum of £35 a month the average rental for a small furnished house; mentions that the minimum wage of African servants is 90s. a month, but that experienced cooks earn double or more; states that British cars cost slightly less in Nairobi than in the United Kingdom (Kenya having no purchase tax); and devotes three pages to details of income tax and death duties.

Last year European men employed in private commerce and industry in Kenya had an average annual salary of £1,470; those employed in the public services had an average income of £1,378; and those engaged in agriculture £1,163.

Excluding those in agriculture, 39.5% in private employment and 45.2% in official posts earned between £1,200 and £1,800; 37.5% and 37.6% respectively earned between £600 and £1,200; 14.6% and 11% were in the £1,800 to £2,400 bracket; and 6.9% and 5.3% earned more than £2,400.

Estates valued at £5,000 and less are exempt from death duties. It is levied at 2% on estates between £5,000 and £10,000, at 3% up to £15,000, at 4% to £20,000, at 5% to £30,000, and at 6% to £50,000. At £90,000 the rate is 10%; it reaches 15% at £200,000; 20% at £400,000; and the maximum rate of 25% at £1m.

Company Reports**Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Lower Copper Prices Affect Results

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LIMITED, will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 11, 1958.

The following is the statement, dated October 15, 1958, by the chairman, Sir Ronald L. Prain, O.B.E., which has been circulated to the stockholders with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1958:—

My statement to stockholders a year ago started and ended with a warning that the profits for last year were unlikely to be as favourable as those of the previous year. This is amply borne out by the accounts which accompany this statement.

During the year under review the price of copper touched the lowest point since the reopening of the London Metal Exchange in 1953. It has since made a relatively substantial recovery, and at current levels our profits are running somewhat above the average profits of the past year. I shall deal later in this statement with the present situation in the copper market as I see it.

Production and Costs

Throughout the year we operated on a curtailed production programme, as our contribution towards the correction of the overall world copper position. Our curtailment was to a rate equivalent to 90 per cent of our capacity, giving a target for the year of 80,000 long tons of copper. In fact, the production for the year amounted to 79,931 tons.

Production in terms of ore was 5.71 million tons, compared with 5.85 million tons the previous year. This reduction, which is proportionately less than the reduction in copper output, is due to the fact that we continued with our policy of lowering the mill grade. This grade decreased from 1.95 per cent, total copper in the previous year to 1.87 per cent. in the year under review. As the General Manager states in his report, this planned reduction in grade ensures that the mill is filled with the most economic grade of ore taking into consideration the limitation on output and such factors as reserves, grade of available ore broken and in place, development schedules, and existing plant facilities.

The average cost of production decreased from £156 per ton to £138 per ton. The major part of this decrease was due to lower mineral royalties and bonus scheme payments resulting from the lower copper price. Departmental unit costs per ton also showed a decrease, which is creditable considering the lower output. The main increase in costs, regrettably, was the increase in railage to port, which reflects a full year's impact of the increased rates imposed by the Railway authorities, to which I referred last year.

I mentioned last year that the copper mining companies were challenging the validity of the Railway Board's action in virtually doubling the rates charged for this carriage of copper. All possible steps short of legal proceedings were taken, but the companies' representations were rejected by the relevant authority, the Minister for Transport and Works. In May, however, the Railways announced a small reduction of 25s. per short ton in the copper rate, effective from May 1, 1958. The companies are now reserving their position pending the sitting and reporting of a commission of inquiry into railway rates which was announced in July. The commission will inquire into the whole

rating structure of the Rhodesia Railways, and the companies will be submitting written and oral evidence.

Financial Results

Sales for the year amounted to 77,444 long tons, the difference between this and production representing the tonnage put into stock for refining purposes. I might mention in parenthesis that, so far as we can foresee at the moment, the process of building up stocks for all purposes is now complete, and from now on in the normal course of events we should expect to sell all our production.

The average price at which our copper was sold was £177 per ton, a decrease of £74 per ton compared with the previous year. The profit margin per ton of copper decreased from £95 for the previous year to £39 for the year under review, and on this basis the gross profits amounted to £2,920,000. From this has to be deducted the decrease in the value of copper stocks, amounting to £398,000. Although our stocks increased in volume by 2,500 tons, the value decreased as our stocks are valued at current cost. Interest earned, less interest paid, and miscellaneous minor items, brought this profit to £2,972,000. This figure is 35 per cent. of the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Tax liability on this profit amounts to £870,000. The appropriation for replacements reserve this year has been set by the board at £650,000, which is about half of the amount appropriated in the previous year. The replacements reserve at the end of June, after making this appropriation, amounted to £1,977,000, which, in the opinion of the board, is adequate to cover all amounts which we expect to spend on replacements during the current year. I must, however, add that over a period of years we expect that the appropriations to replacements will have to be at a higher figure than the £650,000 which we have appropriated this year.

The appropriation to general reserve has been put at £625,000. As explained last year, this reserve covers certain capital payments in respect of participation in prospecting companies, our contributions towards the capital costs of Ndola Copper Refineries Limited, and the sums which we are committed to lend to the Federal Government in respect of Federal Development Bonds. The amounts under the first two of these headings have been set this year at about £545,000.

Our policy in regard to making provision for the Federal Development Bonds was fully set out in my statement last year, and rather than repeat that statement in full I will summarize the policy as being to reserve each year such sums as may appear to be reasonable in relation to the profits earned. This year the board has felt that a figure of about £450,000 is reasonable.

The amounts to go to general reserve this year thus come to about £1 million, against which, however, we are entitled to deduct the decrease in the value of copper stocks, since the reverse process has been adopted during the years when our stock has been increasing in value. The net figure therefore appropriated to general reserve this year is £625,000.

Dividends

After making the appropriations already referred to and some minor adjustments in respect of loan stock redemption reserve and the balance brought forward

from last year, the balance available for dividend is £946,000. An interim dividend of 1d. per share, less taxes, was paid last July. I should like to add that in May, when that dividend was declared, the outlook for the copper industry was far from clear.

We had just been through a period when the price had touched a low point, and, although the price in May was higher than this low point, it was by no means certain then that the improvement would be maintained. The prospects for general economic activity in Europe and America were also far from clear. In fact, the copper price has improved since that time and so has general business activity, but had neither of these events occurred it is possible that your board would have had difficulty in justifying the payment of a final dividend for this year. In that event the paying of an interim dividend would have been misleading; on the other hand, the omission of an interim dividend might have been misunderstood.

This difficult problem in May was settled by the board's decision to pay an interim dividend on a token scale. I think that the dividend of 1d. per share was received by stockholders, and the public generally, in precisely this spirit.

The improvement which has occurred since then, both in the price received and in the outlook, has led your board to decide to make no change in its traditional policy of distributing the profits for the year after making adequate reserves. On this basis the profits for the year permit of a total dividend of 5d. gross per share. As 1d. was paid in July, the recommendation for the final dividend is thus 4d. per share, less taxes.

Mine Position

I refer stockholders to the very full summary of operations by the General Manager which is attached to the accounts. I have already referred to our policy on mill grade, and I should like to draw attention also to the development position and, in particular, to the fact that the ore fully prepared for stoping is sufficient to meet a return to full production. It is our present policy to continue to operate on a curtailed basis of 90 per cent. of capacity, and this will again give us a target of 80,000 long tons of copper for the current year.

The ore reserves at 95,191,000 tons are approximately the same as those of a year ago. This results from the removal of 4,691,000 tons from reserves and the bringing in of 4,714,000 tons, due mainly to exploration in Roan Extension and Muliashi.

Ndola Refinery

The construction of the first stage of this project was virtually completed during the year under review. During June the current in the tank house was switched on, and since the end of the year the casting plant has started operating. The second stage is expected to be ready for operation early in 1960.

The cost of this project, which was originally estimated at about £4.5 million, is now estimated to be nearer £5 million. Provision had already been made for your company to subscribe £3 million and British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited £1.5 million. The over-expenditure will mean that further finance has to be raised, but it is not at present expected that there will be a further call on the shareholders of the refining company, as arrangements have been made for temporary borrowing from banks which, together with a ploughing back of refinery profits for a short period, should ensure the provision of the necessary finance. The bank loan will have to be repaid in due course out of refinery profits. These arrangements mean, of course, on the other side of the picture, that we and the other shareholders shall have to wait longer than

originally expected before we can receive the full dividend on our investment.

Industrial Relations

Industrial relations matters during the year are fully covered in the General Manager's report. This report draws attention to discussions which were proceeding at the end of the year between the copper mining companies and the European Mine Workers' Union on proposals which the companies had put forward with a view to improving efficiency and effecting economies in the industry.

Negotiations on the question as to whether certain individual jobs should in future be carried out by artisans or could be done by other employees continued with only minor success and eventually broke down in August, when the Union rejected the companies' proposals in respect of 22 jobs, which remained under dispute, including all the more important which had been at issue.

The companies informed the Union that they had no alternative but to implement these proposals forthwith, pointing out that matters of principle were involved, including the duty of management to conduct operations in the way in which it considers to be most efficient.

The Union, which had shown little disposition to negotiate on any of the 22 jobs, immediately instructed its members not to carry out any of the disputed jobs; and as a result a number of men who refused to perform tasks allocated to them had to be discharged by the companies.

On September 9, the Union held a strike ballot, and, despite a number of compromise offers made by the companies, called a strike with effect from midnight on September 12.

At the time this statement goes to press the strike is in its fifth week and negotiations are proceeding between the Copperbelt companies and the Union under an independent chairman. In the circumstances it would be difficult for me to say more in this statement, and I must therefore reserve comment for a later occasion.

The General Manager's report outlines revisions made during the year to the European employees' bonus scheme, and I would like to draw attention to the fact that from July 1 African employees have also been included in the revised scheme on exactly the same basis as Europeans.

Since the end of the financial year the European Union has reverted to a claim left unresolved in January, 1958, for an all-round wage increase of 15 per cent.

The African Union has also requested the reopening of conciliation proceedings, adjourned in September, 1957, on its claim for a wage increase for all ticket-paid employees. Government has accepted the request but no date has yet been fixed for the resumed proceedings.

Copper Marketing

During the year the price of cash copper on the London Metal Exchange fluctuated between £160 10s. and £222 15s. per ton. At the beginning of the financial year it was £216, reaching a low point of £160 10s. in February, 1958, and ending the year at £197 5s. By the middle of September, before the influence of the strikes in Rhodesia, and Canada began to be felt, the price was approximately £210 per ton.

The demand for copper in Europe has been maintained, and premiums of up to £10 per ton over the London Metal Exchange quotation have been paid regularly for physical delivery of electrolytic wirebars.

The fact that the London Metal Exchange does not reflect these premiums is an unsatisfactory state of affairs for those producers, and this includes most major producers, who sell some part of their output

on the basis of the London Metal Exchange quotations. This is perhaps inevitable so long as the London Metal Exchange contract leaves the delivery options to the seller.

In my opinion it is most desirable that a further attempt be made to introduce a London Metal Exchange contract under which buyers will have the option of specifying the type of copper they wish to receive. Until this is done I fear that the London Metal Exchange contract may continue to reflect a discount price and this, in the long run, is not a state of affairs which is conducive to maintaining the international reputation of the Exchange.

World Production and Consumption

There is a general feeling in the copper industry that the prices of last February represent the bottom of the decline which began in March, 1956, and that the subsequent improvement is the beginning of a period of greater stability. This situation has probably been brought about by two factors. The first was the continued good demand in Europe at a time when consumption in America was running at an unexpectedly low figure, and the other is the extent of the voluntary curtailment undertaken by most of the bigger copper producers of the free world.

Since my statement last year these curtailments have become more numerous and more important, resulting at one time in a total free world curtailment at an annual rate of over 450,000 tons of copper. Some of these curtailments have since been relaxed but, generally speaking, the producers of the free world are still imposing on themselves some restriction of output.

I expressed the opinion last year that if the majority of larger producers adopted this course the degree of curtailment then necessary to balance the statistical picture might not be unduly great, and also the opinion that production restriction appeared to present the best chance of stabilizing the copper position as compared with the various other suggestions which have been made from time to time for a solution of this problem.

I believe that the events of the past year have justified this view, and that the copper industry may be putting its house in order by the soundest and least painful method. It seems elementary that when you have too much of any commodity the simplest solution is to produce less until more is consumed. This solution is not one, unfortunately, which can be readily applied by all industries, but where mining is concerned it appears to be the quickest and most effective method of correcting a statistical imbalance.

Miscellaneous

Prospecting and exploration in the Federation under the aegis of companies formed for that purpose, and in which your company is a shareholder, continued throughout the past year.

Economic circumstances in Northern Rhodesia have not been such this year as to encourage European employees to take advantage of the Home Ownership Scheme which I mentioned last year, but there has been a reasonably satisfactory response. We have not yet been able to inaugurate a corresponding scheme for African employees owing to legal and other complications, but it is hoped to do so in the near future.

It will be recalled that three years ago your company and other Copperbelt mining companies joined in forming a Technical Education Foundation to meet a need created by the rapid growth of Copperbelt industries generally. The Foundation got under way early in 1957, and during the past year permanent buildings were opened at four centres, including Luanshya (the adjoining township to Roan Antelope). It is with regret that I have to record the death on

November 18, 1957, of Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson, who had been a director of your company since 1953, and was deputy chairman of the board. I would like to pay tribute to the distinguished services which Sir Harold rendered not only to your company but also over a long period of years to Northern Rhodesia and later to the Federation.

During the year Mr. T. H. Bradford and Mr. E. J. T. Goudie have been appointed directors.

Stockholder Relations

For the past five years informal stockholders' meetings have been convened in London and New York. These apparently fulfil a valuable purpose if we may judge by the relatively large attendances. I propose therefore to call similar meetings, probably in the new year.

At the time that this statement reaches you the quarterly statements in respect of the first quarter of this financial year will also be in your hands. I would like therefore to take this opportunity to draw your attention to the fact that additional information is now being provided by the inclusion of unit sales and costs figures expressed per ton of copper sold.

As you are aware, a great deal of statistical information is given in the annual reports and the change in the quarterly reports is intended to provide some of these statistics currently, thereby facilitating comparisons which high-light the trends in the company's fortunes.

Conclusion

The copper industry is just emerging from a period of difficulty such as inevitably accompanies a drastic fall in price, but thanks in a large degree to its own exertions it is now beginning to build up the industry on a sounder basis. It is impossible, if one is impartial, not to view this period as having been a healthy factor in the development of the industry, as it has brought realism to the production side of the industry and renewed confidence to the users of the metal.

In the short view, much will depend on the course of business activity in Europe and America during the coming months; copper appears to be, however, in a sounder position than it was a year ago and perhaps sounder than certain other commodities, and is well placed to take advantage of increased business activity.

However, mining is a long-term business requiring planning many years in advance, and its health or otherwise should not be judged by results over a short period. Taking the longer view, I have always expressed faith in the future of the copper industry and nothing has transpired to change that view.

In fact, the studies we regularly make of this subject indicate the possibility of a greatly expanding use of the metal, though always with one important qualification, namely that the price of the metal must not be allowed to run away upwards beyond the various points at which substitution is certain to occur. These points are not static, and they vary from use to use.

The solution would appear to lie in the ability of the mining industry to produce enough copper to meet the expanding consumption of the world, and yet not hesitate from time to time to adjust this production rate at periods of low consumption; in this way it might be possible to avoid the swings in price which have characterized the past seven or eight years. Provided that the copper industry has learned this lesson and is prepared to take steps to prevent such occurrences again, it does seem to me as if copper has prospects which few other commodities can equal in promise.

I should like to take this opportunity of conveying to the General Manager, his organization, and all employees our appreciation of all that has been done at Roan Antelope in a difficult year.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Sir Ronald L. Prain on Difficult Conditions in Copper Mining Industry

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST LIMITED, will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 12, 1958.

The following is the statement, dated October 15, 1958, by the chairman, Sir Ronald L. Prain, O.B.E., which has been circulated to the shareholders with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1958:—

The year covered by the accounts which accompany this statement saw the most difficult conditions experienced by the copper mining industry for a long time.

The price, which had been falling since March, 1956, continued to fall during the first half of the financial year. The London Metal Exchange price on July 1, 1957, was £216 per ton and reached a low point of £160 10s. per ton in February. It recovered to a price of £197 5s. at the end of June, 1958. Since then it has made a further recovery, and by the middle of September, before the influence of the strikes in Rhodesia and Canada had begun to be felt, the price was approximately £210 per ton.

The most significant feature of the year to my mind was the fact that it saw an almost industry-wide adoption of curtailment of production. I have always believed that, of the many schemes which have been suggested or adopted for trying to correct a market surplus of any commodity, the most effective and least painful one is the curtailment of production where this can be achieved. During the past year the copper industry as a whole has demonstrated not only its willingness but its ability to bring about a voluntary but orderly curtailment of production, so that supply and demand might be better equated.

I regard the improvement which has occurred recently in the copper market as being in large measure due to the exertions which the copper industry has made in this respect and from which valuable lessons may be learnt for the future.

The financial results of your company, which depend so largely at present on the dividends paid by Mufulira Copper Mines Limited, have obviously under the conditions of the past year made a poor showing compared with recent years. Income of the company in fact was the lowest since 1950, and I will deal with these results before proceeding to a brief outline of the position of the various companies in which we are interested.

Financial Results

In respect of the past year Mufulira paid an interim dividend in July, and the directors have recommended a final dividend payable in December, the two totalling 3s. 3d. gross per share, which will mean an income to your company of £1,031,000 for the year. Administration and sundry expenses, less interest received, reduce this figure to about £915,000. There are no taxes payable on this income, since we receive this income fully franked. There are, however, several commitments for which your board proposes to reserve out of this net income.

Briefly, these commitments involve your company's participation in expenditure in Chambishi Mines Limited, Baluba Mines Limited, Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Limited, and certain other pro-

specting and exploration companies; and certain investments in the Merchant Bank of Central Africa Limited, and Rhodesian Selection Trust Investments Limited. Your board has proposed that a figure of £125,000 be transferred from the year's profits to general reserve to cater for these commitments.

Dividends

After adding the balance brought forward from the previous year and some taxes repayable, the distributable profit for the year amounts to £870,000. An interim dividend of 1d. a share, less Rhodesian tax at 7s. 6d. in the pound was declared last May and paid last July. This interim dividend represented all that this company could pay from the interim dividend paid by Mufulira Copper Mines Limited, which in itself must be considered as a token dividend.

I would remind shareholders that last May the position in the copper industry was far from clear. Mufulira had just been through a period when the price had touched a low point, and although the price in May was higher than this low point, it was by no means certain that the improvement would be maintained. The prospects for general economic activity in Europe and America were also far from clear.

In fact, the copper price has improved since that time, and so has general business activity, but had neither of these events occurred it is possible that the Mufulira directors would have felt difficulty in justifying the payment of a final dividend this year. In that event the payment of an interim dividend would have been misleading; on the other hand the omission of an interim dividend might have been misunderstood.

Your board, on the basis of the full figures for the year which I have outlined above, now recommends the payment of a final dividend of 6d. gross, making a total for the year of 7d. gross, costing £825,000, thus resulting in a balance being carried forward of £45,000.

The somewhat lean results for this year do not permit us to make any substantial build-up in the cash position of the company.

I now turn to a short account of the various other companies in this Group in which we are interested.

Mufulira

Last year I gave details of the Mufulira West development plans. Much planning has been carried out during the past year, and as a result some of the technical details have been amended, but there remains no change in the scheme as a whole in respect of production capacity or capital cost. The scheme is now expected to be completed in 1962, with the exception that the extension of the electrolytic refinery has been postponed owing to favourable opportunities for continuing temporarily the shipment of fire-refinable grade copper.

The Mufulira General Manager's report which accompanies this statement gives very full details of the year's operations at the Mufulira property.

Chibuluma

Chibuluma completed its second full financial year. Its report for the year appears to show a substantial profit on copper, with considerable losses on cobalt, the two giving an overall profit of £1,152,000 for the year. However, for reasons which are explained in

the chairman's statement of that company, it has been decided to change the accounting system so as to present a somewhat fairer picture. This will result in showing less profits on copper and less losses on cobalt, and you will appreciate that the change merely represents a redistribution of costs as between our two main products.

Even after making this change, Chibuluma's cost of producing copper should remain relatively satisfactory and should enable the company to earn substantial profits.

The cobalt position is not so satisfactory. The present state of the cobalt market remains depressed, and Chibuluma will have to take a decision in regard to creating further treatment facilities in Rhodesia. This involves an assessment of the future market for cobalt and of its profitability for Chibuluma. If the decision is taken to proceed with this plant it will inevitably involve substantial capital expenditure.

Developments in bringing in further ore reserves have been satisfactory, and it is possible that these developments may permit of some increase in the scale of the Chibuluma operation. However, this will also involve further capital expenditure.

In the meantime the company continues to operate under its loan agreement with the United States Government. The loan has now been reduced to under £4 million, and may well be reduced to under £3 million by the end of the current year.

Your company cannot expect to receive dividends from Chibuluma until the above-mentioned loan is repaid and a more clear picture emerges of Chibuluma's future developments. These are at present engaging the attention of that company's board.

Chambishi and Baluba

The directors' report of the Chambishi company indicates that the whole question of the development of that orebody continues to be examined by the directors.

There is nothing to add this year to my remarks on the Baluba company last year.

Services Companies

Since the end of the financial year there has been some reorganization of the administration of the various technical, administrative, purchasing, prospecting and other services which had hitherto been provided to companies in the Group by Rhodesian Selection Trust Services Limited.

As a result of this rearrangement there are now two companies instead of one. They are R.S.T. Mine Services Limited, and R.S.T. Secretariat Limited. The former company has taken over the administration of those services to our associated companies in the Copperbelt previously provided by Rhodesian Selection Trust Services Limited. The last named company has changed its name to R.S.T. Secretariat Limited, and is concerned with the provision of various services for the Group in Salisbury.

I mentioned last year that a helicopter had been employed under charter arrangements to assist in our prospecting operations in Northern Rhodesia. This innovation speeded up field work so considerably that it was decided to charter a second helicopter. These aircraft, together with the services company's Cessna, have performed valuable work in the vast areas over which we are prospecting.

The secretariat company is, among other responsibilities, concerned in arrangements for the provision of new head office accommodation for the Group in Salisbury. The new offices will be sited in Livingstone House, which is at present under construction by London County Properties of Rhodesia Limited, with whom an agreement has been made for a long term

lease of the building. Occupation is expected towards the end of 1960.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Limited

This company continues its work of exploration principally in Southern Rhodesia. It continues to examine projects which are brought to it by third parties, and in addition it is engaged on exploration work on new areas initiated by the company's engineers.

The laboratory in Salisbury was opened last December by the Minister of Mines of the Southern Rhodesia Government.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Investments Limited

There is nothing of particular interest to which I need draw your attention in this company, the purposes of which I outlined fully in my statement last year.

Vainona Estates Limited

This company continues to administer the housing and real estate interests of the Group outside the Copperbelt and the Group's agricultural interests. The latter include the Pilot Polder Scheme on the Kafue Flats. By agreement between this Group, the Northern Rhodesian Government, and Nanga Estates Limited, which owns the site of the polder, this scheme will be turned into a trust, on which the parties mentioned will be represented.

Experimental work on the polder has been proceeding satisfactorily but as a result of the unusually heavy rains last season the polder was flooded and this prevented the reaping of any summer crops. Damage to the dykes and canals was negligible as the flooding took place under control as planned in advance for such an emergency.

Miscellaneous

The quarterly statement covering the results of the quarter ended September 30 last will reach you at the same time as this statement. I wish to draw your attention to the fact that we have made a change in the method of presenting these results. Additional information is now provided by the inclusion of unit sales and cost figures expressed on a cost per ton sold basis; we believe that this new feature will add to the interest of these quarterly statements.

I have to report with regret the death on November 18, 1957, of Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson, who had been a director of the company since 1953 and was deputy chairman of the board. I would like to pay tribute to the distinguished services which Sir Harold rendered not only to your company but also over a long period of years to Northern Rhodesia and later to the Federation.

Last March shareholders authorized an increase in the maximum number of directors of your company from 12 to 15, and Messrs. T. H. Bradford, E. J. T. Goudie, and H. Vogelstein were appointed directors.

For the past five years informal shareholders' meetings have been convened in London and New York. These apparently fulfil a valuable purpose if we may judge by the relatively large attendances. I propose therefore to call similar meetings, probably in the new year.

Conclusion

The outlook for your company will continue to depend largely on the financial results of Mufulira Copper Mines Limited.

In the short view the price of copper will depend largely on the course of business activity in Europe and America in the coming months. Copper appears to be, however, in a sounder position than it was a year ago, and perhaps sounder than certain other commodities, and is well placed to take advantage of increased business activity.

However, mining is a long term business requiring

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Company Report**Chibuluma Mines Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Increase in Ore Reserves

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CHIBULUMA MINES LIMITED, will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 12, 1958.

The following is the statement, dated October 15, 1958, by the chairman, Sir RONALD L. PRAIN, O.B.E., which has been circulated to the shareholders with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1958:—

The accounts which are submitted herewith cover the second full year of operations at Chibuluma.

Copper Production and Costs

Despite a short strike in July, 1957, the mine maintained an average production rate of over 40,000 tons of ore per month. The grade of ore delivered to the mill was, as expected, considerably lower than the previous year at 4.70 per cent. copper, compared with 5.84 per cent. Mining costs, as was to be expected, increased quite appreciably both on a per ton of copper basis, and, for reasons given in the Manager's report, on a per ton of ore basis also. The mill recoveries during the year were even higher than the already high recoveries of the previous year.

Copper production for the year from mine production was 17,861 long tons. In addition, the stock of copper concentrate which existed at the beginning of the year was smelted during the year, resulting in a further production of over 9,000 long tons. The total saleable output was thus 27,177 long tons.

Cobalt Production and Costs

The cobalt treatment plant at Ndola operated throughout the year, though not without experiencing certain difficulties and delays. The process there consists of the conversion of a cobalt/copper concentrate into a cobalt/copper matte. As is explained in my statement last year, this matte is shipped to Belgium for final conversion into cobalt and copper.

The cobalt matte production at Ndola for the year was 6,645 tons. This production would have been higher but for some of the teething troubles to which I have referred. The rate of production is expected to reach 1,100 tons per month.

Costs, as was only to be expected with this erratic production, were higher than anticipated. Including overseas costs and refining charges, and mineral royalties, but after crediting revenue from the sale of

675 long tons of copper, recovered as a by-product, the cost of production per pound of cobalt metal averaged just over 19s. during the year, on a delivered U.S.A. basis.

Accounting Methods

I must at this point explain that at the commencement of operations we set up our accounting system on a basis well established in the metal industry where two or more metals are produced from the same ore, namely that each metal bears its proportion of the common charges, such as mining and milling, and the whole of the charges peculiar to its metallurgical processes thereafter. It is on this basis that we have shown average copper costs for the past year at £106 16s. 2d. for a ton of fire refinable copper and £119 13s. 4d. for a ton of electrolytic copper, and a cobalt figure of 19s. 4d. per pound.

Your board now feels that a change in these accounting methods is necessary because the price of cobalt is at present below the cost shown by these methods, and results in our setting up regular book losses on the production of cobalt. In fact, of course, the whole of the mining and most of the milling costs would be incurred whether or not we produced cobalt or any other by-product.

In order to avoid showing these cobalt losses, which are largely theoretical, we have decided as from July 1 this year to go over to an alternative system of accounting which charges all the common costs to the major product, in this case copper. The result of this change will be that our unitary profit on copper in future will be smaller than in the past, while the unitary cobalt loss will be reduced and may even show a profit on the basis of the present cobalt price as our efficiencies improve.

The results for the September quarter, which will reach you at the same time as this statement, reflect this change in accounting. You will appreciate that this change merely represents a redistribution of costs as between our two main products.

Sales

Copper sales during the year totalled 27,210 long tons at an average price of £177 per ton.

As far as cobalt is concerned, we are utilizing our production at present to meet the greater part of our annual obligation to the United States Government in respect of loan repayment. In this way we delivered 587 long tons of cobalt metal at an average price of £1,596 per ton, giving a value of £936,000. I refer in the next section to the position under our loan agreement.

Financial Results

The gross trading profit shown on the profit and loss account was £1,543,000. Deducting loan interest and adding interest earned by us on our cash balances, the net profit therefore comes to £1,352,000, on which no tax is payable on account of the Federal tax laws applying to new mines.

You will recollect that the terms of our agreement with the U.S. Government oblige us to repay in each year metal to a value equivalent to 75 per cent. of the previous year's net profits after adding back interest payable. In this way during the past year we delivered copper to the extent of 2,500 long tons and cobalt to the extent of 1,315,000 pounds, together aggregating a value of £1,530,000, which was allocated first against accrued interest and secondly against

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planning many years in advance, and its health or otherwise should never be judged by results over a short period. The copper industry is just emerging from two and a half years of difficulties such as inevitably accompany a drastic fall in price, but, thanks in a large degree to its own exertions, it is now beginning to build up the industry on a sounder basis.

It is impossible, if one is impartial, not to view these two and a half years as having been a healthy factor in the development of the industry, as they have brought realism to the production side of the industry and renewed confidence to the users of the metal.

On the basis of the traditional projections which are employed for estimating future usage one can only endorse the expressions of confidence in the future which have characterized the statements of responsible people both within and without the industry. On the basis of reasonable prices there should be a sound future for the efficiently run mines.

redemption of loan capital. The loan was accordingly reduced at June 30, 1958, to the sum of £3,973,000.

During the current year our obligation will amount to £1,180,000 worth of metal, which we expect to discharge in the form of cobalt. If these plans mature we expect that the loan outstanding at the end of June, 1959, will have been reduced to approximately £2,950,000.

The board has appropriated £200,000 for replacements. Of the balance of £1,152,000 profit for the year, £1,150,000 has been transferred to general reserve to cater for two obligations, first the repayment of loan capital to which I have already referred, and secondly to meet expenditure of a capital nature.

Technical Plans

As far as copper is concerned, Chibuluma is dependent on other companies to carry out the smelting of its concentrates. There is no plan for Chibuluma to create its own smelting facilities, nor is any problem anticipated in the near future over the ability to have concentrates smelted elsewhere on the Copperbelt for the production of final metal for shipment overseas.

As far as cobalt is concerned, however, it will be appreciated that at present we are exporting overseas an intermediate product, namely matte, and in the long run this is a costly process as our matte contains only about 10 per cent. cobalt. Your board therefore has under constant consideration the question of creating further treatment facilities in Rhodesia, but no conclusion has yet been reached in this respect.

This introduces questions of further capital expenditure, of the future possible course of the cobalt market, and not only the question of relative economics of treatment here or elsewhere, but the assessment of the likely profitability of future cobalt production. These inter-related matters are highly complex at the present time, and it is at present too early to indicate what the final conclusions of your board may be. In the meantime matte continues to be shipped to Belgium for refining.

Ore Reserves

I wish to draw the attention of shareholders to the increase in ore reserves. The original reserves have been re-calculated at 9.7 million tons. After deducting the tonnage withdrawn from reserves since the commencement of operations, we are left with 8.6 million tons, which is higher than the ore reserve tonnage before the commencement of operations. The grade of the remaining reserves is 5.15 per cent. copper and 0.23 per cent. cobalt.

Another encouraging feature is disclosed in the Manager's report, namely that during the year drilling indicated a small ore occurrence some 9,000 feet to the west of the mine, not yet included in the ore reserve figure. This occurrence, which at the end of June appeared to amount to approximately 630,000 tons of ore, is now estimated at about 1 million tons at 4.05 per cent. copper and 0.06 per cent. cobalt. Consideration is being given to its exploitation.

General Financial Situation

Shareholders will realize from what I have said in this statement that Chibuluma may still be faced with capital expenditure. The capital expenditure to date, plus provision for working capital, has totalled over £7 million, as against a share and loan capital of £6 million. The difference has been financed temporarily out of our revolving cash resources. Further capital expenditure may include expansion to the cobalt plant, to which I have already referred, and expenditure on developing the additional ore to the west.

Since neither of these projects has yet been decided upon, it is not possible to say what additional capital costs may be. I mention the point, however, to indicate

that some additional capital may be required in this business before the mine and plants can be said to have reached their full development.

Miscellaneous

Labour relations at the mine during the year were satisfactory.

Economic circumstances in Northern Rhodesia were not such during the year to encourage European employees to take advantage of the Home Ownership Scheme which I mentioned last year. It has not yet been possible to inaugurate a corresponding scheme for African employees owing to legal and other complications, but it is hoped to do so in the near future.

As a result of discussions between the company and Government it was decided that the Kalulushi mine township should become a public township under the Townships Ordinance from July 1. When Kalulushi was created as a mine township in 1953 it was known that a section of the township would contain property owned by Government and by private individuals not connected with the mining company, but for reasons of efficiency and economy in administration it was agreed to have one mine township authority instead of having two separate townships and two authorities in the form of mine and public townships. It was envisaged that after a few years some change might be desirable.

In addition to the change in our accounting methods to which I have already referred, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that further information is now being provided by the inclusion in the quarterly statements of unit sales and costs figures expressed per ton of copper sold. As you are aware, a great deal of statistical information is given in the annual reports, and the change in the quarterly reports is intended to provide some of these statistics currently, thereby facilitating comparisons which high-light the trends in the company's fortunes.

Board and Management

Since my statement last year Mr. R. H. W. Bruce has resigned from the board, and Mr. H. H. Taylor and Mr. T. H. Bradford have been appointed directors.

Mr. R. Cornthwaite succeeded to the post of Manager as from February 1, 1958. I take this opportunity to convey to Mr. Cornthwaite on behalf of the directors and shareholders our good wishes for every success.

Conclusion

The prospects for the current year include the following. We expect to make copper at a normal rate instead of the abnormal rate experienced last year owing to the treatment of hitherto unsmelted concentrate. Our cost per ton of producing copper will appear to increase considerably owing to a change in accounting methods, while the cost of producing cobalt will appear to be reduced.

I have in previous statements warned shareholders that they must not expect cobalt under present conditions to add any appreciable profits to our business. There are considerable new productions of cobalt coming in to the world at a time when the cobalt market is depressed. Much will depend on the efforts being made by the industry through the Cobalt Development Institute to expand existing uses and create new ones for this versatile metal.

In short, the favourable aspects of Chibuluma's business are the ore reserves, the satisfactory production costs of copper, and the continued reduction of our loan. On the other side, the less satisfactory features are the possibility of further capital expenditure and the uncertain prospects for cobalt.

It remains for me to convey to the Manager and all employees our thanks and compliments on the work which has been done at the mine during the year.

Company Report**Mufulira Copper Mines Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Policy of Curtailed Production

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MUFULIRA COPPER MINES LIMITED, will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 12, 1958.

The following is the statement dated October 15, 1958, by the chairman, Sir Ronald L. Prain, O.B.E., which has been circulated to the shareholders with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1958:—

(The Introduction by the chairman and his remarks under the headings Industrial Relations, Copper Marketing, World Production and Consumption, Miscellaneous (part), and Conclusion are similar to those contained in his statement to the stockholders of Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited.)

Production and Costs

Throughout the year we operated on a curtailed production programme as our contribution towards the correction of the overall world copper position. Our curtailment was to a rate equivalent to 90 per cent. of our capacity, giving a target for the year of 93,000 long tons of copper. In fact, the production for the year amounted to 92,994 tons.

Production of ore during the year totalled 4.4 million tons, a slight reduction from the previous year. This reduction, which is proportionately less than the reduction in copper output, is due to a lowering of the mill grade by drawing certain caving blocks down to a lower cut-off grade in order to reclaim further tonnages of previously abandoned ore mixed with low grade and caved hanging-wall waste. This policy was adopted because of the availability of spare mill capacity resulting from the voluntary limitation of copper output.

The average cost of production decreased from £147 per ton to £136 per ton of electrolytic copper. The major part of this decrease was due to lower mineral royalties and bonus scheme payments resulting from the lower copper price. Departmental unit costs showed an increase of about £3.5 per ton while a further increase was recorded under the heading of railage, the latter reflecting a full year's impact of the increased rates imposed by the Railway authorities, to which I referred last year.

I mentioned last year that the copper mining companies were challenging the validity of the Railway Board's action in virtually doubling the rates charged for this carriage of copper. All possible steps short of legal proceedings were taken, but the companies' representations were rejected by the relevant authority, the Minister for Transport and Works. In May, however, the Railways announced a small reduction of 25s. per short ton in the copper rate, effective from May 1, 1958.

The companies are now reserving their position pending the sitting and reporting of a commission of inquiry into railway rates which was announced in July. The commission will inquire into the whole rating structure of the Rhodesia Railways and the companies will be submitting written and oral evidence.

Financial Results

Sales for the year amounted to 88,847 long tons, the difference between this and production representing the tonnage put into stock for pipeline purposes.

The average price at which our copper was sold was £188 per ton, a decrease of £71 per ton compared with the previous year. The profit margin per ton of

copper decreased from £114 for the previous year to £52 for the year under review, and on this basis the gross profits amounted to £4,178,000. To this has to be added the increase in the value of copper stocks, amounting to £277,000. Interest earned, less interest paid and minor items, brought this profit to £4,900,000. This figure is 42 per cent. of the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Tax liability on this profit amounts to £1,430,000. The appropriation for replacements reserve this year has been set by the boards at £750,000, which compares with £1,500,000 appropriated in the previous year. The replacements reserve at the end of June, after making this appropriation, amounted to £1,387,000, which in the opinion of the board, is adequate to cover all amounts which we expect to spend on replacements during the current year. I must, however, add that over a period of years we expect that the appropriations to replacements will have to be at a higher figure than the £750,000 which we have appropriated this year.

The appropriation to general reserve has been put at £1,250,000. As explained last year, this provision covers mainly certain capital payments in respect of participation in prospecting companies, and the sums which we are committed to lend to the Federal Government in respect of Federal Development Bonds. The amounts under the first of these headings have been set this year at about £250,000.

Our policy in regard to making provision for the Federal Development Bonds was fully set out in my statement last year, and rather than repeat that statement in full I will summarize the policy as being to reserve each year such sums as may appear to be reasonable in relation to the profits earned. This year the board has felt that a figure of about £525,000 is reasonable.

Including certain minor items, the amounts to go to general reserve this year come to about £1 million, to which we must add the increase in the value of copper stocks.

Dividends

After making the appropriations already referred to and some adjustments in respect of previous years' taxes and the balance brought forward from last year, the balance available for dividend is £1,679,000.

An interim dividend of 8d. per share, less taxes, was paid last July. I should like to add that in May, when that dividend was declared, the outlook for the copper industry was far from clear. We had just been through a period when the price had touched a low point and, although the price in May was higher than this low point, it was by no means certain then that the improvement would be maintained. The prospects for general economic activity in Europe and America were also far from clear.

In fact, the copper price has improved since that time and so has general business activity, but had neither of these events occurred it is possible that your board would have had difficulty in justifying the payment of a final dividend for this year. In that event the paying of an interim dividend would have been misleading; on the other hand the omission of an interim dividend might have been misunderstood. This difficult problem in May was settled by the board's decision to pay an interim dividend on a nominal scale.

The improvement which has occurred since then, both in the price received and in the outlook has led

your board to decide to make no change in its traditional policy of distributing the profits for the year after making adequate reserves. On this basis the profits for the year permit of a total dividend of 3s. 3d. gross per share. As 8d. was paid in July, the recommendation for the final dividend is thus 2s. 7d. per share, less taxes.

Mine Position

I refer shareholders to the very full summary of operations by the General Manager which is attached to the accounts.

It may interest shareholders to know that this month sees the completion of the first 25 years of production at Mufulira, during which time we have produced approximately 1,680,000 long tons of copper at an historic value of £237 million. This should be read in conjunction with the statement of ore reserves, which stand today at 169 million tons, compared with the report in the year 1933 which showed ore reserves at 116 million tons.

It is our present policy to continue to operate on a curtailed basis of 90 per cent. of capacity, and this will again give us a target of 93,000 long tons of copper for the current year.

The main constructional activity at the mine continues to be in respect of the Mufulira West development to which I referred last year. The scheme is now expected to be completed in 1962, with the exception that the extension of the electrolytic refinery has been postponed owing to favourable opportunities for continuing temporarily the shipment of fire refinable grade copper.

Miscellaneous

During the year the shareholders authorized an increase in the maximum number of directors from 15

to 18. The three new vacancies and that caused by the death of Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson were filled by the appointment of Messrs. T. H. Bradford, E. J. T. Goudie, A. B. MacLaren and H. H. Taylor.

Shareholder Relations

At the time that this statement reaches you the quarterly statements in respect of the first quarter of this financial year will also be in your hands. I would like therefore to take this opportunity to draw your attention to the fact that additional information is now being provided by the inclusion of unit sales and costs figures expressed per ton of copper sold. As you are aware, a great deal of statistical information is given in the annual reports and the change in the quarterly reports is intended to provide some of these statistics currently, thereby facilitating comparisons which highlight the trends in the company's fortunes.

Two New Dioceses

THE RT. REV. LUCIAN USHER-WILSON, Bishop on the Upper Nile, refers in the current issue of the diocesan magazine to the time when the see will be split into three, with cathedrals in Mbale, Soroti, and Gulu. Some time ago the Bishop of Uganda spoke of the division of his diocese it has now five suffragan areas, the bishop now having four assistant bishops. The recent Lambeth Conference Report referred to discussions concerning the formation of two provinces in East Africa, and in Church circles it is expected that one will cover the Protectorate of Uganda, embracing the diocese of Uganda and the diocese of the Upper Nile, and that the other province will embrace the dioceses of Mombasa, Zanzibar, Masasi, Central Tanganyika, and South-West Tanganyika.

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Company Report

Wankie Colliery Company Limited

(Incorporated in Southern Rhodesia)

Levelling off in demand for Coal in Rhodesia

MR. T. COULTER REVIEWS LONG-TERM PROSPECTS

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from the statement by the Chairman, MR. T. COULTER, which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended August, 1958:

Accounts

The profit for the year amounted to £1,369,351 after providing for depreciation, debenture interest, debenture trustees' fees and directors' emoluments, but before taxation. This compares with a figure of £1,227,030 for 1957. Taxation absorbed £315,000 and a sum of £140,000 was transferred to taxation equalization reserve.

To the profit figure for the year has been added £180,319, being the net amount placed to a special surplus revenue reserve at the end of last year after providing for taxation on a gross amount of £288,511 pending a settlement of the company's claim for an increase in the basic cost of production as affecting the margin of profit per ton.

In conformity with the terms of the price agreement an amount of £385,000 was transferred to general reserve, which now stands at £1,655,000.

The total distribution to shareholders for the year was £659,726 which represents 1s. 3d. per share and compares with 1s. 1½d. per share for the previous year.

The company's income although primarily dependent on its coal mining activities, is not solely made up from coal revenue. An increasing factor is the interest received from investments, loans and deposits which with sundry revenue from our other activities and after allowing for taxation, represents at least 3d. per share in the make-up of the dividend for the year.

Capital expenditure on fixed assets during the year amounted to £254,061. The balance sheet shows fixed assets totalling £7,858,324.

Current assets (excluding stocks and stores), at £3,899,914, as against current liabilities of £1,194,813 indicate a surplus of £2,705,101.

Sales

During the year there has been a levelling-off in coal and coke demand within the Federation. The following tabulation gives a comparison of sales including export for the past three years ended August 31:—

	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal	3,695,356	3,945,378	3,911,891
Coke	242,848	272,239	242,517

There has been a small decline in output as compared with the previous year. As the company is now equipped to its contractual output capacity of over 5 million tons of coal per annum, this break in the rising trend is an indication of the considerable gap which still must be bridged before the company's capital assets can be exploited to the full.

It is disappointing that it has not been possible to take better advantage of the increased availability of railway trucks to step up export sales. This would help to absorb surplus production capacity and to bring down unit costs at the collieries. Unfortunately the railage position has only permitted the company to enter the export market at a time of growing world coal surpluses and it has proved extremely difficult to build up satisfactory export connexions. Our agents

are nevertheless pursuing the matter energetically and we hope that the level of exports last year may be improved upon.

Coal Price Agreement

The company's claim in regard to the basic cost of production as affecting the margin of profit per ton in terms of the price agreement, was submitted to arbitration in December last. In the course of this arbitration a settlement was reached and subsequently approved by the Southern Rhodesia Parliament.

The effect of this settlement was that the Company became entitled to retain the amount of £288,511 less tax, which was placed to a special surplus revenue reserve at the end of last year. The settlement also provided for an increase in the basic cost per ton of 1s. 6d. This increase became effective from September 1, 1957, and the basic cost per ton was therefore advanced from 13s. 6d. to 15s. with effect from that date. In future the basic cost per ton is to be varied in proportion to changes in the average annual consumer price index figure for Southern Rhodesia, thus avoiding obscurity in the interpretation of the original clause which led to the necessity for arbitration.

Mining Operations

Early this year a careful study was made of future coal demands in the Federation including the probable effect of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme coming into operation. It seems clear from this examination that the company will not be called upon in the foreseeable future to utilize the full capacity of its collieries and it is estimated that the maximum possible demand up to the start of power generation at Kariba in 1960 will not exceed a rate of some 4,500,000 tons per annum.

Thereafter we must naturally expect a reducing demand from thermal power stations and the Railways but this should be offset gradually by increasing demands from other users as the economy of the Federation expands.

It was decided in March to close down No. 1 Colliery and place it on a care and maintenance basis to bring the output capacity and establishment at Wankie more into line with existing and probable future coal demands.

Nos. 2 and 3 Collieries, operating on double shift, have a combined capacity of over 4,500,000 tons per annum and can deal easily, therefore, with the current level of demand and any probable increase occasioned by additional export sales.

The company's sales tonnages to the copperbelt for September, during approximately three weeks of which month strike conditions existed, were some 30,000 tons below normal.

The lower level of demand means that unit costs of production will continue to run at a higher level than would otherwise have obtained, and this must inevitably affect the selling price of coal.

In addition, in terms of the price agreement, the annual redemption of the Company's debenture stock commences during the year ending August 31, 1959, and provision is made for an increase in the profit margin from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per ton with effect from September 1, 1958, to meet this obligation.

(Concluded at foot of page 372)

Parliament**Labour and the Federation****Mr. Butler Promises a Debate**

WHEN THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE was discussed in the Commons last week, Mr. Gaitskell asked whether the Leader of the House "will make arrangements for an early debate on the Central African Federation Constitution, with which we could also take the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Order? You will remember that there were exchanges on this matter with the Colonial Secretary before the Summer Recess".

MR. BUTLER: "We said originally that we would give time for such a debate, and, therefore, if we might discuss it through the usual channels we can no doubt agree a mutually convenient date".

MR. GAITSKELL: "May I say that in our opinion it is extremely important to us? This is a matter of urgency in view of the fact that the election in the Central African Federation has just taken place".

MR. BUTLER: "Yes, sir. The Government is aware of the importance of this issue, and we will bear that in mind in any conversations about a date for the debate".

U.N.C. Publications Prohibited

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Colonial Secretary, replying to MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, said that because of the subversive tone of publications emanating from the Cairo office of the Uganda National Congress the Governor of Uganda in Council had banned all publications from that source. One person had been arrested and charged with importing and possessing such publications, and he had been convicted and cautioned.

New Detention Camp

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that the new detention camp and settlement area at Hola were on irrigated land near the Tana River in the Coast Province of Kenya. The climate was hot but not unhealthy. The settlement was intended for Mau Mau detainees whose rehabilitation was likely to extend over a considerable period. They would be given land to cultivate, and would live under progressively less restricted conditions until they proved their ability to return to society as peaceful and law-abiding citizens.

African Land Rights

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY also said that an official working party had recommended the systematic registration of all land interests in areas of Native land in Kenya in which the idea of individual ownership had gained sufficient acceptance among Africans, and the conversion of rights of full ownership which exist under the Native customary law into freehold by registration. Subordinate rights would, however, be fully safeguarded. The Kenya Government had accepted the recommendations in principle.

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(Concluded from previous page)

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Socialist Shadow Cabinet**Mr. George Brown Displaced**

THE SOCIALIST SHADOW CABINET—OR, to give it the official title, the Parliamentary Committee of the Labour Party—no longer contains Mr. George Brown, the party's chief spokesman on defence, who since he visited Kenya some years ago has been a steady influence in Labour circles when African affairs have been considered.

Each year Socialist M.P.s. elect 12 of their number to join in the Parliamentary Committee the chairman and vice-chairman of the party, the chief whips in both Houses, the leader of the Labour peers, and one elected representative of Labour peers.

The 12th candidate elected last week secured 118 votes; Mr. Brown polled only 90. His defeat is the penalty paid for his spirit of independence, and particularly for his refusal to vote with the party in July against the decision of H.M. Government to send parachute troops into Jordan. A right-winger, he has often clashed with the pacifists, neutralists, and other emotionalists in his party. That he would lose votes in consequence was a certainty, but the hierarchy was known to expect his re-election.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan headed the list, with 206 votes, as compared with 181 last year. Mr. James Callaghan, the Shadow Colonial Secretary, came fifth with 150 votes (171), closely followed by Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, the last Socialist Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, with 159 (104). Mr. Arthur Bottomley scored 127 votes, a sharp increase from his 99 a year earlier.

Among the defeated were Mr. Leslie Hale (8 votes), who has been frequently critical of East and Central Africa; Mr. Frank Mullaney (45 votes), who visited Kenya some time ago; and Mr. John Dugdale (46 votes), of Arusha fame, a former Minister of State at the Colonial Office.

Gwembe Inquiry

THE COMMISSION appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government to inquire into the circumstances leading to deaths and injuries from the recent use of firearms in the Gwembe Valley has begun to hear evidence in Lusaka. The Acting Secretary for Native Affairs testified that the Tonga tribesmen would not leave the valley because their families had occupied land there for generations and because of the advice of "evil" people. In reply to a question he said: "I have been told that they are very largely members of the African National Congress". Mr. G. S. Jones explained that when the Africans of about 20 villages in Chief Chipepo's area had suddenly refused to move stories were passing that the move was designed to enable European farmers to take over the land. The provincial commissioner, Mr. A. St. John Sugg, said that it was originally planned to arrest a number of ringleaders who were disobeying the Native Authority orders about moving and against participating in congress activities, but that it was decided later that, with the assistance of the police, a particular village should be moved in order to make a show of strength throughout the area.

Mr. Mayanja Arrested

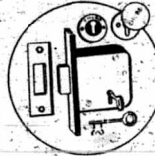
MR. ABU MAYANIA, a young Muganda who was a founder member of the Uganda National Congress, who has been at Cambridge University for the past few years, was arrested on his arrival at Entebbe Airport from Cairo and released on bail after being charged with importing proscribed literature, which, he said, had been given to him in Egypt by Mr. John Kale, representative of the congress in that country. Mr. Mayanja told a Press conference later that he had returned home in order to congratulate his party on its victory in the recent elections and to take part in a "victory march" which was to be held in a few days. He would, he added, help to draw up definite plans for self-government—not, of course, for Buganda alone, for he, though a Muganda, was convinced that that idea was deplorable. The case for self-government for Uganda had been put to the Secretary-General of the United Nations when he was in Cairo by Mr. Kale and by the secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference.

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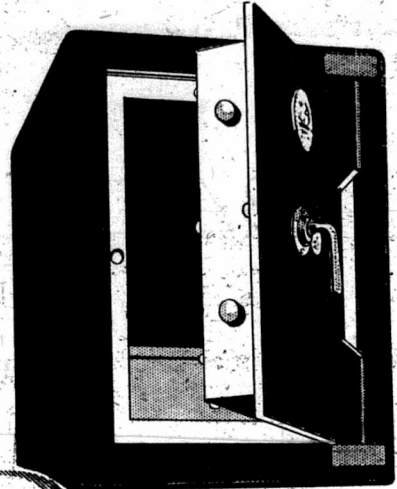
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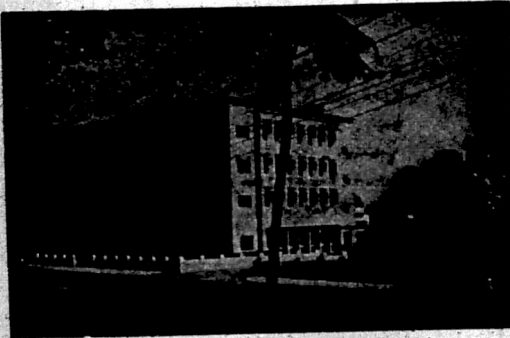
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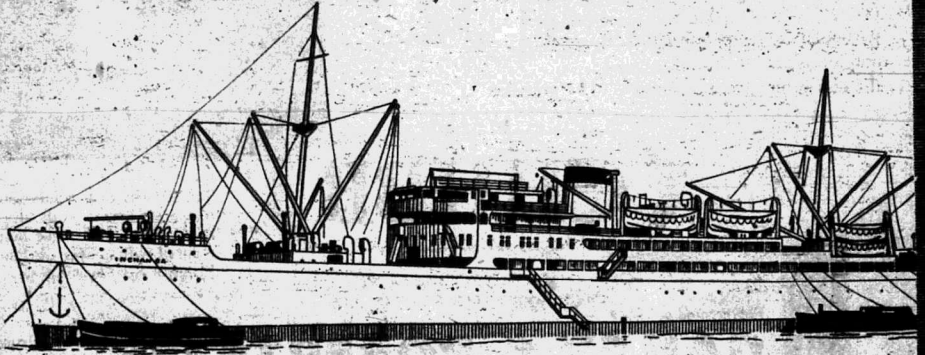
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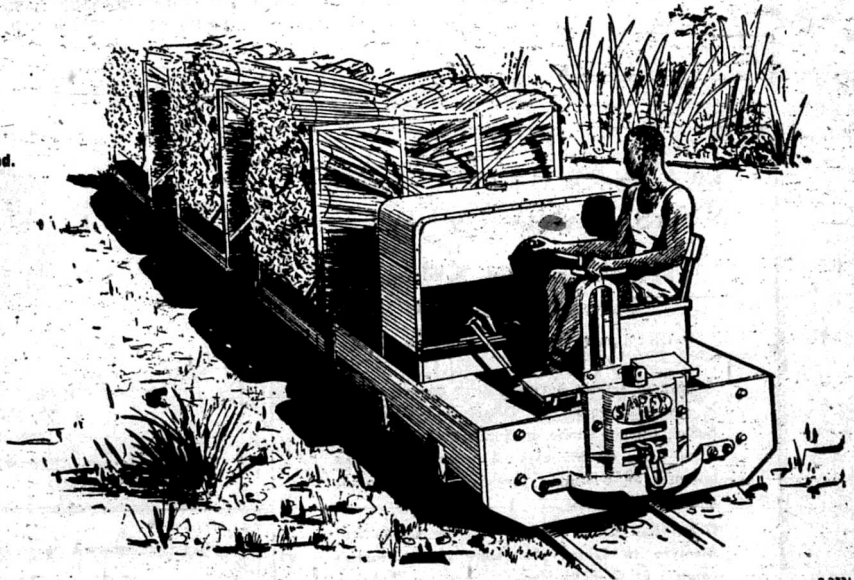
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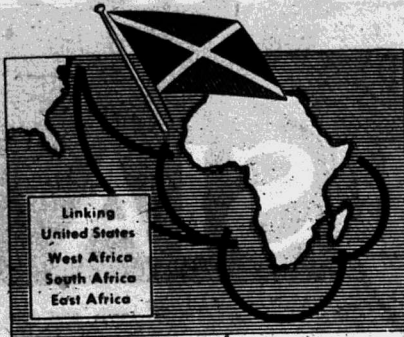
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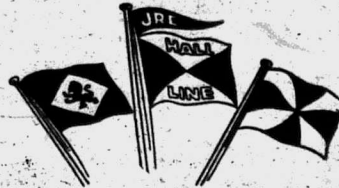
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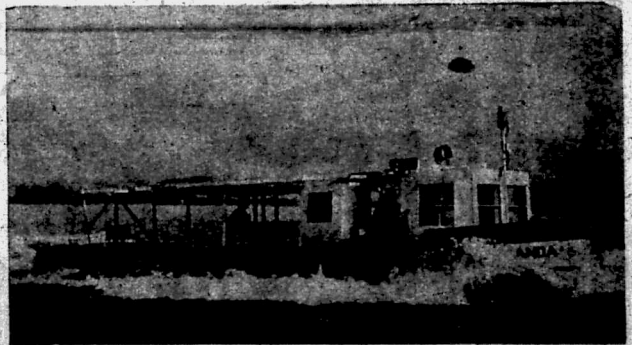
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD ATTLEE, whose comments are often astringent, recalled in Canada a few days ago that Lord Baldwin had once remarked that the electorate did not return a Government because it liked the party but because it was sick of the others. If that is true — and most politicians and experienced political journalists would say that it is — the United Federal Party's overwhelming victory in the general election in Rhodesia and Nyasaland must be interpreted as evidence that the electors, of whom all but four per cent are Europeans, are already sick of an Opposition, the Dominion Party, which only a few months ago in the general election in Southern Rhodesia won thirteen of the thirty seats and polled more votes than were cast for the United Federal Party. Naturally elated at that transformation in its fortunes, the party hoped to register great gains in the Federal general election this month. Leading local newspapers forecast up to seventeen D.P. members in the new Assembly, as against three in the last House, and even commentators who are openly antagonistic to the Dominion Party expected it to succeed in at least eleven constituencies. In the event, it has only eight representatives in a Chamber of which the membership has been increased from thirty-five to fifty-nine. Although the party has consistently denied that it stands for *apartheid*, there can be no doubt that those electors who advocate *apartheid* voted for it, and that no supporter of *apartheid* would have wanted the strong United Federal Party Government which the Federation now has.

Race Relations In the Federation.

attitude in race relations — which was the real issue at stake, though both sides considered it expedient to focus attention on the pace of progress towards Dominion Status. It follows that Sir Roy Welensky and his colleagues are by inference invited to put into operation the kind of policy which the Dominionites will dislike and attack. Of course, it would be admirable if, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has suggested, the Dominion Party were to agree to a bi-party policy in racial matters, which ought for obvious reasons to be raised above sectional political conflict. That would do more for the Federation than any other political act, for it would cut the ground from under the feet of the African National Congresses. Though such a contribution from the Opposition is scarcely to be expected, Sir Roy Welensky has so large a majority that he can nevertheless counter the propaganda of the extremist Africans, as Mr. Garfield Todd emphasized in London last Friday at a Press conference which is fully reported in other columns. He spoke in generous terms of Sir Roy's victory, and realistically about the Federation's problems and opportunities. Some of his supporters have said that race relations have deteriorated in Southern Rhodesia since his defeat in June; that is not Mr. Todd's own opinion. He is confident that, if the right steps are taken now, racial harmony can be established throughout the Federation. But he is emphatic that time should not be lost, and that race relations are the questions which should receive priority. There is also need for an early and great expansion of the services through which Africans can be brought to understand the benefits of Federation, present and prospective. Congress propaganda should be refuted day by day until its folly is generally recognized.

By the Attlee-Baldwin interpretation, the electorate, still almost entirely white, has emphatically rejected the Dominion Party's

Notes By The Way

Affronts to the Commonwealth

DR. NKRUMAH wants a lot—a republic in Ghana, leadership both of that country and of other emerging States in Africa (some of them foreign), and membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations. His actions have demonstrated his readiness to act recklessly and discourteously in pursuit of his desires—which have a very direct and damaging bearing on developments in East and Central Africa, in which many African agitators take him as their political model. He was visiting Cairo when he announced that Ghana, which had but lately achieved independence within the Commonwealth, would soon become a republic—of which intention he had given the other members of the Commonwealth no hint.

Discourteous Challenge

AFTER A BRIEF VISIT from M. Sekou Touré of Guinea, which has just voted for independence from France, the head of the Ghana Government now declares that he and his guest have agreed that their two States shall constitute the nucleus of a West African Union, with a common flag, "harmonized" defence and foreign policies, and a joint Constitution. That decision, like the first one publicized in Egypt, was made without consulting any Commonwealth Government, though the United Kingdom's High Commissioner was told a few hours before the news was officially released in Accra. Unless Dr. Nkrumah is naive enough to imagine that he can bring a non-British country into union with Ghana and expect that the rest of the Commonwealth will automatically accept the position, he must have intended a deliberate challenge to the Commonwealth; and he has dabbled sufficiently in international affairs to know that his presumption would be resented by France and the Commonwealth (and not only its independent States).

Too Much Latitude

HIS THIRST FOR POWER and his determination to meddle in the affairs of other British African territories have been indisguisable. His outrageous conduct should have been checked long ago. No member of the Commonwealth has the right to interfere in the domestic concerns of any other State acknowledging the Queen as its head; but because the mischievous manoeuvres of the dictator of Ghana have been tolerated they have grown worse. Extremist political leaders from many parts of Africa will in a few days gather again in Accra at his invitation for the express purpose of considering, and doubtless concerting, actions which will subvert the Constitutions of the countries whence they came. To use the term selected by the African nationalist leaders of East and Central Africa when they met in Mwanza last month, the aim will be to foster "nationalism virile and unrelenting"; in other words endorsed at the Mwanza conference, they will be encouraged to work for the "government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines". Their purposes will thus be in flat contradiction to the declared policies of the Governments of the multi-racial States in East and Central Africa. Nkrumah ought now to be made to understand that the high-handedness which he practises at home cannot be exported to other parts of the Commonwealth.

Another B.B.C. Blunder

THE TELEVISION PROGRAMME in which Sir Roy Welensky appeared last week seems to have gone sadly awry. I did not see it myself, but it has been mentioned to me by more than a dozen people, every one of whom was highly critical of the chairman and other members of the interviewing panel. Most added that it was a great tribute to the Prime Minister of the Federation that he took so calmly questions which gave him practically no chance to say what millions of people presumably wanted to hear, and some of which were impertinently personal. Because the questioners were journalists I have asked a number of journalist friends what they thought about it. Those who saw the programme were all critical, the first dismissing it as "a disgrace", and another saying that it was insulting to Rhodesia and its chosen leader. That the B.B.C. was itself dissatisfied is evident from the fact that, as I have learned, the sound track is not to be broadcast to Africa, as had been intended. That is something—but not enough. Surely, when a Prime Minister is to be interviewed the B.B.C. should be exceptionally careful to select for the task only men who have judgment, aptitude, and the right kind of knowledge.

Triumph Over Blindness

BLINDNESS FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD could not stop Professor Charles MacInnes from reaching positions of influence from which he has served the Commonwealth ably and devotedly. Many of those who knew him will therefore learn with pleasure that the Bristol branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society has seized the occasion of his retirement from the chair of Imperial History in the University of Bristol to arrange with Sir Jacob Epstein to model a bust for presentation to the city of Bristol. A Canadian, MacInnes was educated at the School for the Blind in Nova Scotia, and at Dalhousie University, Canada, and Balliol College, Oxford, whence he went to Bristol University as lecturer in history. Later he was made reader in Imperial history, and 15 years ago professor. Always very keenly interested in the Overseas Commonwealth, he has been chairman of the Bristol branch of the Royal Empire Society (now the Royal Commonwealth Society), and a member of the society's council in London, and he has worked actively for the Commonwealth Society for the Blind, the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, the Bristol and West of England Migration Committee, and other bodies.

Extraordinaire

LAST WEEK I wrote a little paragraph under the heading *Vin Extraordinaire*. When I opened the issue on its arrival from the printers I found that the preceding paragraph had been given a title which included the word "Dukal". That too was *extraordinaire*. I trust that the Duke of Montrose, to whose election to the Federal Parliament the paragraph referred, will pardon the aberration of the printer's gremlin.

Politician's Riddle

WHAT IS IT that is hopeless to define, impractical to devise central institutions for, nonsense to despair of, impossible to generalize about, wicked to try to exploit, and extremely risky to predict about? According to Lord Hailsham, the answer is "The Commonwealth".

Sudan Rejects Party Politics and Professional Politicians

Seven Army Officers in General Abboud's Cabinet

GENERAL IBRAHIM ABOUD seized power in the Sudan last week in the name of the Army because there was evidence that a pro-Nasser *coup* was imminent: that interpretation of events in Khartoum, given in last week's issue, at a time when many newspapers suggested that the new Government was pro-Egyptian, is now generally accepted.

It was at 1 a.m. on Monday of last week that General Abboud, the Kaid, or Commander-in-Chief, summoned Major-General Ahmed Abdel Wahab, his deputy, Brigadier Hassan Beshir, and other senior officers to a meeting to consider the situation. It was quickly decided that there was a real danger of a *coup* by Nasser and his Sudanese supporters, and that since months of talks between the politicians had failed to provide a strong coalition Government, the Ministry must be supplanted.

During the night tanks and armoured cars were moved to key points in and around the capital and the airport, and at daybreak troops entered the home of each of the five members of the Supreme Constitutional Council and of all Ministers. Each Minister was handed a letter thanking him for his past services, was told of the *coup d'état*, and asked to remain at home until further notice. There were no arrests, and not a shot was fired anywhere in the country. The homes of the deposed Ministers and other politicians were placed under guard, but all were withdrawn within 48 hours, and the people concerned were then informed that they might move about freely.

Newspapers, which had been ordered to suspend publication, were again on sale by Wednesday morning, but were instructed to publish only official reports on recent events and to refrain from comment.

The Cabinet

On Tuesday General Abboud announced the formation of a 12-member Cabinet, of whom seven were Army officers. Three of the five civilian members are Independent, and two, Sayed Arbab, and Sayed Deng Teng, held the same portfolios in the Government lately led by Sayed Abdullah Khalil. The new Cabinet consists of:—

- General Ibrahim Abboud ... Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.
- Major-General Ahmed Abdel Wahab ... Minister for the Interior and Local Government.
- Major-General Mohamed Talaat Farid ... Minister of Information and Labour.
- Brigadier Ahmed Abdullah Hamed ... Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation.
- Brigadier Ahmed Rida Farid ... Minister for Public Works and Mineral Resources.
- Brigadier Hassan Beshir Nasr ... Minister for Cabinet Affairs and Deputy C-in-C.
- Brigadier Ahmed Magdoub Bahary ... Minister for Communications.
- Sayed Ziada Arbab ... Minister of Education and Justice.
- Sayed Abdel Mageed Ahmed ... Minister for Finance and Commerce.
- Sayed Santino Deng Teng ... Minister for Animal Resources.
- Sayed Ahmed Kheir ... Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Ali ... Minister of Health.

A Supreme Military Council consists of the seven military members of the Cabinet and Brigadier Mohamed Nasr Osman, Brigadier Khawat Mohamed, Brigadier Mohamed Ahmed Tigani, Brigadier Mohamed Irwa, Colonel Ahmed Abdelrachman Saghayia, and Colonel Hussein Ali Karrar.

In a broadcast the Prime Minister said that he had issued decrees proclaiming the Sudan a democratic republic and giving to the Supreme Military Council full legislative, executive and judicial powers. He is president of that council and commander of the armed forces.

At his first Press conference, held at Army headquarters,

the Prime Minister said that he was not concerned with the past, but with a fresh start. There was no intention that the armed forces should hold power for ever, and he hoped that there would be a return to full democratic life.

Asked about gifts of arms by Great Britain and offers of aid from Russia, he replied that the new regime would reject anything which might harm its independence and accept anything of advantage to the country, adding with a laugh that if arms from the United Kingdom had already reached Port Sudan he would certainly not send them back.

Sudanese journalists were told that their papers might reappear next day provided they published nothing against the Government, the religious sects, the political parties, or foreign countries. General Abboud appealed to the Press to help the new Government in its task of overcoming instability and corruption.

Omdurman Radio broadcast many messages of congratulation from tribal leaders and from other people in many parts of the Sudan.

Next day seven of the officers of the Supreme Military Council took the oath to serve their country and people. Their other colleagues were still commanding units in the provinces. General Abboud swore allegiance to the "Democratic Republic of Sudan, in which sovereignty is vested in the people, in whose name all legislation is issued".

The first country to recognize the new Sudanese Government was the United Arab Republic, followed quickly by Jordan, and then, on the day following the *coup*, British recognition was conveyed by the Ambassador, Sir Edwin Chapman-Andrews. Almost simultaneously Omdurman Radio announced that the visit of an economic mission from Moscow had been postponed. On Wednesday it was stated in Washington that the United States Government had decided to recognize the Abboud regime.

Comments from Cairo

A comment in a Khartoum broadcast that day that "the Sudanese suffered in the past from British imperialism and then suffered from professional politicians" was given headlines in many United Kingdom newspapers as an attack on "colonialism", and newspapers in Cairo, which had been directing attention to the "Arabism" of the Sudan, stressed the United Arab Republic's sympathy and interest in its "beloved Arab neighbour".

One semi-official publication, *Al Shaab*, declared that "the interests of the people of the United Arab Republic were and always have been identical with those of the Sudanese", and *Al Ahram* asserted that the revolution had taken place "because the Sudan was about to be sold for dollars".

The Middle East News Agency, a semi-official organization, said in Cairo that the motive of the Army in taking over the Sudan was quite clearly to save it from "British Imperialism" and the recent Government's "exclusively pro-Western orientation"; that Government, it added, had been marked by profit-grabbing by professional politicians, who, just before the Army *coup*, had "shamelessly announced" that Britons were to be recalled to serve in posts from which they had previously been expelled by the will of the Sudanese.

The radio-telephone service between Khartoum and Cairo, which had been interrupted on Sunday, was restored three days later.

General Abboud declared that his Government considered itself bound by all agreements and conventions entered into since independence on January 1, 1956, and that it would accept the obligations of membership of the United Nations and the Arab League.

Major-General Mohamed Talaat Farid, who had been in command in the South, arrived in Khartoum on Thursday to take up duty as Minister of Information and Labour.

That evening Cairo broadcast a statement from an Egyptian correspondent in Khartoum that the Sudanese Army had brought about unity in the Sudan and in a few days done what the late Government had failed to do.

Next day Major-General Wahab, Minister of the Interior, said: "The Sudan will not give a bit of its freedom to anybody. We are ready to defend Sudan's independence with our lives. The new regime would rather die of hunger than accept any foreign aid which lessened the country's independence". He added that any offers of help from any quarter, including Russia, would be carefully considered and accepted if no strings were attached.

In Cairo it was stated that the police in Khartoum had made arrests in connexion with threatening letters received by members of the staff of the United Arab Republic Embassy in the Sudan.

After the first meeting of the Cabinet it was announced that an inquiry into rents would be undertaken.

On Sunday General Abboud told correspondents of foreign newspapers that party politics had not worked in Sudan, that the people did not like professional politicians, and that when the affairs of the country were going properly, in perhaps six months or a year, the Army would step aside, not down, in order to guard against the re-emergence of party politics.

Military Coup Welcomed

Mr. Anthony Mann cabled to the *Daily Telegraph*:—"The late Prime Minister, Mr. Khalil, has long complained of continual profitless sniping by politicians of the oppositional National Unity Party and of the People's Democratic Party which was a member of his own coalition. Himself an outspoken former brigadier, Mr. Khalil no doubt appreciates the firm military action taken to clear up the political situation which was widely regarded as dangerously unstable.

"The seizure of power by the military junta has appealed to the general public, since too many of the democratic politicians had acquired an unenviable reputation for corruption and self-interest."

Mr. John Hall, of the *Daily Mail*, cabled that he was convinced that the new Sudan would commit itself neither to Nasser nor to the West, and that the General's drive had already worked the miracle of bringing down basic food prices to less than half the level four days earlier. He continued:—

"General Abboud, a soldier for 39 of his 58 years, is a 'we', not 'I', man. It is always 'we decided' or 'we are going to do'. He does not hold lone conversations; other senior officers are always there. He intends to have a bigger army, to improve internal and external security."

Mr. Sefton Delmer, telegraphed to the *Daily Express* that "a campaign of subversion launched by Nasser and his men in Cairo to swing the junior officers of the Sudan Army over to Egypt's side, a campaign backed by pro-Cairo politicians of the Sudanese Parliament which General Abboud dismissed, is under control. General Abboud has substituted firm military rule for that of bickering and buyable politicians. The new rulers are well aware of the intrigues and ready to deal with them."

"The courtesy coup is such a super-gentlemanly affair that I am beginning to wonder whether it was not a pre-arranged push-over. The scene lacks the tenseness and aggressiveness that normally goes with a coup. The soldiers do not look the least bit bellicose. The life of the town eddies at its normal pace.

"There are none of those secret 'revolutionary tribunals' trying the miscreants of the previous regime for corruption, mis-government, and what-have-you. The new rulers are most efficient and quick-moving. The prime mover seems to have been Major-General Wahab."

Mr. John Dickie, of the *News Chronicle*, flew from Khartoum to Nairobi in order that his message should not be subject to censorship. But he cabled little which had not been reported direct from Khartoum. He quoted General Abboud as having told him:—"The present system is permanent; party politics are finished; I do not think they will come again", and his deputy, General Wahab, as saying:—"The younger officers never interfere with politics."

London Press Comments

Time and Tide commented:—

"Worse has been averted in the Sudan. If General Abboud's Cabinet is neither clearly pro-Nasser nor clearly anti-Nasser, certain members of the fallen Coalition Government were pro-Nasser to the point of planning a surreptitious deal with Egypt, and perhaps even of mounting a coup d'état of their own. The Minister of Commerce, Ali Abdul Rahman, had been negotiating in Cairo without the authority of his Prime Minister, and the leader of the Opposition was also active there.

"The Prime Minister and his colleagues seem to have condoned the handing over of power to the military. They may well have been wise. No one but the most confirmed doctrinaire need weep for the party system in the Sudan. Certainly the Sudanese themselves will not. There are real problems in the Sudan and bitter divisions: they can be laid at many people's doors, including some doors in Whitehall. They were not the sole creation of the party politicians, and they will not disappear with the parties."

The New Statesman wrote:—

"Sudan has been understandably sensitive to any Egyptian move over the Nile waters problem, and it is at least possible that General Abboud was reacting more to recent developments on the Aswan Dam than to the discovery of any particular plot by Nasser's agents. His accession to power may signal a general toughening of Sudanese policy towards the United Arab Republic, including even the threat of sanctions on the Upper Nile.

"The group of officers who have taken over are senior in rank and service and of a conservative class of mind—very different from the young military radicals who took over in Egypt and Iraq. Their purpose may have been to establish full power in the hands of their own group before the political element among the younger officers got out of control".

The *Spectator* said:—

"At least three currents are flowing in the Army of the Sudan. There is the old guard with its association with the religious leaders; it is represented by General Abboud and General Wahab, and is on the whole pro-West. There is a group of officers looking towards and probably in touch with Cairo, who would like the closer co-operation with Egypt. There is a group which admires General Qassim. It would not be surprising if the new Government pursued a less pro-Western and more neutral line while remaining firm in negotiations with the United Arab Republic.

"Much British comment gives the impression that from our point of view the more Egypt and the Sudan quarrel over the Nile waters the better. In fact, the exact opposite is true. An Egyptian-Sudanese agreement on the waters of the Nile would be good for everyone; it might even lead to the creation of a Nile Valley Authority."

Mr. William Harcourt, a former member of the Sudan Civil Service, wrote in the *News Chronicle*:—

"The Nasser-type young officers' movement was purged from the Sudanese Army last year when a group of young officers under the leadership of 34-year-old Major Kabbeida were arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Conservative Nationalist

"Fifty-eight-year-old General Abboud is a conservative and religious Sudanese nationalist. Like his second-in-command, General Abdel Wahab, he has a hearty contempt for the fighting ability of the Egyptian Army and resents the Egyptian's arrogant attitude towards the Sudanese.

"Abboud, realizing that parliamentary government was breaking down, led a coup to prevent the situation from getting any worse. Parliamentary government had become impossible because the three main groups, none of which could command an absolute majority, refused to co-operate with each other.

"Abboud's second-in-command, former infantry corps commander General Abdel Wahab, was the commander of operations in the south during the revolt of the southerners in 1955, shortly after the Sudan became independent. His experiences must have convinced him that the south would eventually break away from the north at the first sign of weakness.

"It has been said that any anti-Nasser Government in the Middle East would be unable to withstand the pressure towards Arab unity. But the Sudan is on the periphery of the Arab world, and it has no large towns like Baghdad and Cairo where pro-Nasser mobs can be called out on the streets by Radio Cairo.

"In the Sudan the desert and the desert nomad still dominate the town, while in Egypt and Iraq the towns dominate the desert. General Abboud's regime will draw its strength from the militant, conservative tribes of the desert. The only opposition will come from the *effendiya*, the semi-literate class of clerks, artisans, schoolteachers and junior civil servants in the towns. But they represent a tiny minority in a desert of illiterates.

"Abboud struck to give the Sudan the stability it needs so desperately if it is to survive as an independent nation".

Prime Minister and Deputy

General Abboud, aged 58, who is of the Hadenowa tribe from the Red Sea coast (Kipling's "Fuzzy-Wuzzies"), graduated from Gordon College, Khartoum, in 1918, joined the Sudan Defence Force, and served in the campaign against the Italians in Eritrea and then in North Africa, being at Tobruk. He was mentioned in dispatches and by 1943 was a colonel.

His chief lieutenant in the new Government, and his deputy as Kaid, Major-General Wahab was born in 1915 and joined the Sudan Defence Force in 1938. He commanded a company during the campaign in Eritrea, having previously done a military course in the United Kingdom, to which he returned in 1953 to take a staff course. He speaks exceptionally good English. He was made major-general and deputy C-in-C earlier this year. He has been outspokenly critical of crooked politics and of politicians whose manoeuvres threatened the independence of the Sudan.

Generals and brigadiers are no longer to use the titles of pasha and bey—survivals from the time when Turco-Egyptian military terms were current in the Sudan.

The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Bilad is holding a Christmas Fair on Wednesday afternoon, December 3, at the Mayfairia, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.1.

Federal Unity More Important than Dominion Status

Mr. Garfield Todd on the Problems of the Federation

THE FUTURE OF THE FEDERATION depends upon the statesmanship of Sir Roy Welensky, who has been given a clear mandate and whom we must all back. MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said to journalists in London last Friday just before he flew back to Rhodesia.

He had been in England for only five days, after a visit of nine days to the United States. He intends to spend a short holiday in South Africa with his family, and then go to New Zealand, Australia, and India.

Mr. Todd said:—

"Major matters have to be settled in the Federation very quickly, for there can be no expectation of a happy future for our country unless big decisions are made now. People of all races must be brought together, and silly things like separate entrances for Europeans and Africans to post offices must be abolished.

"It would be fine if Sir Roy Welensky were to appoint an African member of Parliament—on his merits, not because he is an African—to be a Parliamentary Secretary or even to a Cabinet post. That would have wide repercussions. For instance, it would then scarcely be possible to keep Africans out of hotels. Such a development would involve soul-searching in day-to-day contacts. We must build up respect between the races.

Dynamism Needed

"My group, the United Rhodesia Party, will be pleased to do whatever it can to help Sir Roy in carrying out dynamic plans demanding imagination and courage. The question of merely keeping a party going does not interest us, but it is necessary because within it we have a real partnership of Europeans, Africans, and Asians; and if the United Federal Party's plans are acceptable we might be able to help them from our strength. The Prime Minister must have the support of all persons of good will if the line he takes is acceptable to that good will.

"Cries about the 1960 conference bedevil the whole situation—and are a fundamental of the strength of the African National Congresses. It is difficult for Europeans in the Federation to see independence granted or promised to Ghana, Nigeria, and Somalia, and the Federation slighted, as they think, by the denial of independence. But unity within the Federation is more important than Dominion Status—which would entail finding and paying for ambassadors in a number of countries and for membership of the United Nations.

"There is danger in the demand for Dominion Status. Instead of a conference for that purpose I should like one at which all the Governments concerned planned a great British nation in Central Africa on lines which would inspire its seven million inhabitants, not merely the 300,000 whites.

Power and Politics

"The potential is tremendous, as is evident from the fact that something like £100m. are being spent on the great Kariba hydro-electric project. It is so important from the industrialization standpoint, but we must develop on the human relations side also.

"Kariba without the best possible industrial legislation in all territories could be just a millstone round our necks. To develop our natural resources we need a great many skilled people, and to satisfy that need we must make the maximum use of the human resources of the Federation. The great capital commitment at Kariba demonstrates the importance of maximum development in the technical education of Africans; and if we show Africans quite clearly that that instruction is to be provided it would be a move along the road to unity. The Federation need have no fears economically if these critical human relations problems are resolved.

"Some of these problems must be resolved immediately. Even the term 'partnership' is almost outmoded: our job

is to build a nation working together on plans which can enthuse us all. Then we shall have a grand Dominion within the Commonwealth.

"Many Africans do not agree with the congresses in their propaganda for African nationalism. Of course, there is no dealing with the extreme nationalist, black or white.

"There is still time, but only just time, to cut the ground from under the congresses—by helping Africans forward economically, by giving them more training and more opportunity, by liberalizing the terms of the Federal franchise, and by encouraging their confidence. If that is really won anything will be possible. Constitutional advance will then be assured. But if we do not gain African confidence political and economic problems will grow."

Asked if he had modified his views since he lost office, Mr. Todd said that he had been modifying his views for some 50 years. Some things he regretted, but not the fundamental matters. He was especially sorry that he had not got the Industrial Conciliation Bill through. Of course, he could have been wiser: for instance, he might have selected some different people for his Cabinet!

Tremendous Authority

When asked to what extent he shared the views of Sir Roy Welensky, Mr. Todd replied that it was rather difficult to say because they had never come very close together. It was frequently said that Sir Roy was a liberal, but in the reactionary areas he was claimed as a reactionary. He had now tremendous authority, and it was to be hoped that he would use it to bring along Africans as quickly as possible.

"Do you regret not being in the team now?" Mr. Todd replied: "I would sooner be outside with African confidence than inside without that confidence. I enjoyed being in Government tremendously, and I greatly enjoy ranching. I should not mind not being in politics if I were not convinced that the United Rhodesia Party has a task to perform. We stood for certain things; we went down on them; but we do retain African confidence. Indeed, the U.R.P. is growing, extending its influence in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

Any idea of dismembering the Federation was emphatically rejected as against the interests of Central Africa as a whole, the territories individually, and their African inhabitants. "Secession would solve nothing, and the great need now and for the future is integration—by which I do not mean intermarriage."

Invited to comment on the constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Todd said that he disliked the stipulation that there must be two African ministers just because they were Africans. He was convinced of the importance of treating people on their merits in all matters.

"Let the standards be the same for everybody. Set them as high within reason as anybody wishes, and Africans will understand and plenty of them will qualify in time. Africans do not want special consideration, but fair play."

Wise Course for 1960

The constitutional proposals proved that Northern Rhodesia was not ready for self-government. It would not be ready for some years; nor would Nyasaland. Surely the wise course would be not to demand Dominion status in 1960, or even in 1962, but when all the three constituent territories had self-government. Then independence must come automatically.

He did not agree with reports that race relations in Southern Rhodesia had deteriorated recently; there was still time to save the situation, which was certainly much better in that Colony than in either Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland.

Asked for his views on the introduction of universal franchise, as in Ghana, Mr. Todd answered: "Certainly I do not advocate universal franchise. Democracy on the basis of the witch-doctor is not very sound."

Federation Can Work

MR. WILLIAM GORDON, a Negro editor of a daily newspaper in the United States, told the Rhodesia National Affairs Association in Salisbury that his talks with leaders in the Government and in commerce and industry in the Federation had led him to believe that there was a forward movement to reduce discrimination on grounds of colour and that the Federation would therefore succeed.

Is It Possible to Legislate Against Colour Prejudice?

House of Lords Debate on Racial Discrimination in Britain

LORD HASTINGS said in the House of Lords last week in a debate on colour prejudice that Britain could learn much from what was happening in Southern Rhodesia and the Southern States in the U.S.A.

In Southern Rhodesia less than 10% of the population was white; in the United States rather less than 10% was black. Yet the conditions of existence for the black man in those two countries—not standards of living necessarily, but the conditions of existence—were remarkably alike. There was segregation in the schools and in housing, and most hotels banned Negroes. But it was easier for a black man to sue a white man in Southern Rhodesia, and it was more likely that a black man charged with an offence would get justice in Southern Rhodesia.

Colour prejudice really had nothing to do with legislation. Whereas in Southern Rhodesia legislation discriminated against the black man in certain respects, in the United States legislation definitely in his favour was enshrined in the Constitution and in other Acts of the Federal Government, but his condition in large parts of the United States was worse and less free than in Southern Rhodesia. The key to non-discrimination was a question of civilization.

Slum Clearance

"What happens in the United States when a slum clearance scheme is made? Under Federal law it must be of a multi-racial nature. When the houses are built, who goes to live in those places? The Negro. The white man does not go simply because he does not want to; and to that extent there is a voluntary or involuntary segregation simply on certain grounds which have been put forward and which affect even the better-class properties."

"When the educated and wealthy Negro wishes to move into a smart suburb there is a great hullabaloo on the part of the American who does not wish to have these people as his neighbours, primarily on the ground that they have another standard of living and different habits and customs. This test of civilization does not apply, of course, to the particular people who by their education and ability have got themselves out of that state, but it does apply to the standard of conduct of the great majority of the coloured people—and, of course, it is not their fault."

It was therefore a question of standards of conduct and civilization rather than colour. When those standards were added to the materialistic and practical difficulties of the modern Western civilization, allied to economic factors such as unemployment, violence entered race relations.

LORD PAKENHAM, who raised the subject to call attention to recent outbursts of colour prejudice and violence in Britain, said that their continuance might jeopardize our survival, and certainly would jeopardize our traditions and ideals.

"The 50 million inhabitants of this small island might count for less and less in the world but for the influence we exert through the Commonwealth. I am not interested in prestige; after two wars most people in this House are not interested in prestige as such, but the Commonwealth, if we play our part properly, can become an ever more vital contributor to world peace."

Setting High Standards

"Our capacity to play our part still depends on the confidence we establish and maintain between ourselves and other Commonwealth members, and particularly on our success in overcoming differences of colour. We have given up calling ourselves the Mother Country, but as the oldest member of the Commonwealth, still in some sense the headquarters and heart of the Commonwealth, do we not always recognize a special responsibility in this country for holding the Commonwealth together and for inspiring it and setting standards?"

The Commonwealth watched Britain closely now that she faced some of the problems which she had once been able to discuss in a spirit of detachment while others struggled with them overseas. On every ground of statesmanship the British people must give their Commonwealth brothers and sisters a warm welcome and see that they were integrated into the community, not segregated in special areas of our towns.

LORD STONHAM, making his maiden speech as a life

peer, said that the British Commonwealth was potentially the greatest force for peace in the world, but our high hopes of building a successful multi-racial Commonwealth would not succeed unless we eradicated colour prejudice in Britain.

He agreed with Lord Pakenham that it would help to make the colour bar illegal in matters of accommodation, in places of employment, and in public places, but it would be a moral rather than a practical advantage to indicate clearly the official or Government attitude. Colour prejudice, however, was rooted in ignorance and could not be cured by law. Racial intolerance would be stamped out only when everyone made it his personal business to ensure that no-one was penalized economically or socially because of colour. "Speaking as an employer, I say that every employer and trade unionist has a vital part to play."

Questionable Tradition

LORD ELTON questioned the tradition that the 530-odd million Commonwealth citizens overseas possessed an indefeasible right to live here, whereas citizens of Great Britain had to prove their qualification to live in overseas Commonwealth countries.

The tradition did not derive from any fundamental legal or moral concept, but from the era when people from these islands settled in empty countries overseas. It was then eminently right that an Englishman, Scot or Welshman who had chanced his luck in Canada or New Zealand and not made a success of it should be entitled to return to his native land without let or hindrance.

"The notion that the citizens of every country under the British flag necessarily enjoy similar rights under the extraordinarily different conditions of today derives historically from that earlier Colonial period, and it requires reconsideration. Is there any valid reason why, without doing any harm to inter-Commonwealth relations, we should not ask our friends overseas, of all coloured and all Commonwealth countries to agree to accept from us something like the conditions of entry which we accept from them?"

LORD WINSTER described discrimination because of race, colour, or religion as an intolerable insult to human dignity. It was often practised or preached by people of a rather low intelligence.

The Commonwealth, an immense multi-racial association, was particularly exposed to race relations, which, with the growth of nationalism, tended to become more sensitive and difficult. "If they go wrong, peace and friendship will go. We have to learn to get along together with various races. It is the responsibility of the Commonwealth to teach lessons of racial understanding and co-operation. That is a far greater mission than the old mission of conquest and empire."

LORD SALISBURY said, *inter alia* :—

"We believe in this country that all men should be equal before the law, whatever their race or colour. I do not think there is any difference of view about that in any party or any section of opinion. That is common ground, but the allied subject of unlimited Colonial immigration, presents certain greater difficulties to some of us at any rate."

False Premise

"There must be many like myself who cannot regard the question of whether immigration from the Colonies to this country should be limited or unlimited as essentially a moral one, and are convinced that the premises from which the conclusions flow are false."

Lord Salisbury quoted from a letter in the Press by the Rev. Trevor Huddleston, who wrote: "Christian justice demands of us who for centuries have indulged in the white colonization of Africa to our advantage that we should do something to redress the balance". That argument, Lord Salisbury said, assumed that all benefit from Britain's Colonial Empire in Africa and elsewhere had accrued to us and not to the indigenous peoples.

Seventy years ago Central Africa was devastated and in some places almost depopulated by tribal strife and the slave trade. If Africans now enjoyed peace and justice, and in many places were reaching out to full membership of the Commonwealth, the main credit was due to the Europeans. "In my view we have nothing to apologize for in our Colonial record". If by Commonwealth citizenship we meant completely free movement within the Commonwealth and Empire, we meant not only free movement from the Colonies to this country but free movement from Britain to the Colonies. The implication was that all the restrictions which today existed in the Colonies—to the immense benefit of the indigenous inhabi-

tants—should be immediately swept away. Those who favoured unlimited immigration into Britain would be the first to protest at the removal of all restrictions and limitations in the Colonies. Yet without that the argument about Commonwealth citizenship made no sense at all. "One really cannot have a fundamental principle of Christianity which applies to the United Kingdom alone".

Millions in the Commonwealth had a much lower standard than ours. Were we to open our doors to them all? In 10 years the coloured population of Great Britain might well be over half a million, possibly more. Even if control of immigration caused friction between ourselves and Colonial peoples, violent inter-racial disturbances were likely to provoke far more friction.

Some basis of limitation could be found, not purely on grounds of colour, which would satisfy all parties. "The Government ought to go ahead with it; for if we delay too long we may be too late to avoid growing, quite gratuitously, a new and terrible problem, a problem which it might be impossible for those who come after us entirely to solve".

LORD PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, quoted the Home Secretary's words at the Conservative Party Conference. "We should maintain the long and respected tradition of allowing citizens of the Commonwealth to come here" as being the best answer.

"I need not elaborate on the value of this tradition with the United Kingdom as the heart of the Commonwealth. It would be a sad day if the tradition were broken". The best way of solving the problem was by discussion with the Governments particularly concerned in order to limit the human difficulties of the immigrants.

The problem of racial discrimination could not be solved by a simple legislative stroke: To enforce such legislation would present great difficulty. "The Government feel that, as things now stand, legislation would be an undesirable solution. Public opinion and individual behaviour are best influenced by example and, above everything, by one and all knowing the true facts".

Distorted Features

LORD LUCAN deplored that in Commonwealth histories all we read about coloured races was that we had conquered them because they were barbaric and addicted to slaughter, cannibalism, and torture.

"Think back to the books that children are given—'Little Black Sambo' and the rest. The idea of the coloured person is of something different—strange, rather contemptible, rather to be feared". When the Press dealt with a royal visit the photographs nearly always showed war dances of people in barbaric, grotesque clothing, and we were told about witch-doctors and ritual murder. We never saw a picture of a town council, dressed in ordinary Western clothes, or of Africans or West Indians behaving like white people—going to school or queuing up to go to work.

That is why the Labour Party statement on race put a campaign in the education field very high in priority. There is a field where teachers can not only eliminate some of the grosser prejudices and fallacies about coloured people but can start a positive form of race teaching, so that the children may learn that the colour of people's skins is immaterial. The Government should make it clear that it is in the schools that race prejudice can, in the long term and in the most effective way, be fought.

LORD SILKIN was emphatic that any attempt to restrict entry into this country would damage Commonwealth relations.

Racial prejudice was inherent in the British, who rather looked down on all foreigners. He agreed that it would be difficult to legislate against discrimination in hotels or jobs, but some forms of discrimination and some forms of racialism which could be legislated against, such as direct incitement to commit violence or to create prejudice against coloured people.

Undesirable Immigrants

LORD CHESHAM, winding up for the Government, said that it was considering legislation to deport undesirable immigrants, including those from the Commonwealth to their countries of origin. Any general control on immigration would likewise apply to all immigrants from the Commonwealth—and about 60,000 Australians were permanently settled in Britain.

The Government did not consider that legislation should be introduced to prohibit racial discrimination in Britain. "It is one thing to deplore a practice and seek to secure its condemnation by public opinion, but it is quite another thing to use against it the weapon of criminal legislation. To

produce formal prohibition against discrimination by Act of Parliament would run a risk of recognizing the existence of discrimination in a way which might draw attention to it and tend rather to foster than to do away with it. Also, there would be great difficulty in framing legislation without restricting the existing Common Law right of any occupier of premises who refuse admittance to anyone, whatever his colour, without giving any reason".

How was one to prove that discrimination against a coloured person was caused by his colour and not some other legitimate reason? To prove a single case it might be necessary to bring evidence of treatment of a number of coloured people and of a number of white who had received different treatment; and such an attempt to secure evidence might tend to work up racial antagonism where none previously existed.

"An Act of Parliament could not in itself prevent discrimination on the part of individuals in their private dealings with coloured people, and that must be the root of the whole problem. It might even do the opposite. For all these reasons the Government are not disposed to rush into the specious and most likely ineffective attempt to solve this problem by legislation. We think the right way is to rely on education, in its every and widest sense, of public opinion, and a steady improvement in the standard of individual behaviour, through the example of responsible bodies and individuals and through influential expressions of view".

Uganda National Congress

MR. ABU MAYANJA, a founder member of the Uganda (African) National Congress, who has been described as its representative in the United Kingdom, has been convicted in Uganda on two charges of importing and possessing proscribed publication. He was cautioned and discharged. Later he told journalists in Kampala that he had not brought in Communist literature, but only documents published in Cairo by the office of the Uganda National Congress in that country. At a mass meeting later he declared that the party would soon publish its proposals for constitutional advance; they would provide for direct election next year to the Legislative Council and the Native Councils for Ministers to be drawn from directly elected members, for Africans to be put in control of the education and information services, for expatriate officials to be employed on a contract basis only in future, and for Uganda to appoint ambassadors in a number of countries.

African Interrogators Sentenced

TWO INTERROGATORS charged with beating a Mau Mau detainee to death with rubber straps were acquitted of murder in Nyeri, Kenya, last week, but found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The prosecution said that the dead man, Kibebe Macharia, confessed that he had taken two Mau Mau oaths and had been in the forest from 1952 to 1956. The accused replied that he could not have been in the forest without taking a third oath, and when he would not confess to a third oath he was savagely beaten and later died in hospital. The defence was that the accused had to extract confessions from extremely tough people, perhaps without adequate supervision. Mr. Justice Rudd felt that there had not been adequate supervision, but held that that could not affect the liability of the accused.

Lengthy Talks?

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in Salisbury recently that he thought the negotiations in 1960 to win increased status for the Federation would last about 18 months, for "I have not the slightest doubt that the first terms offered to us will be just as unacceptable as the first terms offered in 1951". He decried any suggestion of a dictatorial attitude on the Federation's part. Amid laughter he said: "It is very unwise to start by threatening anyone very much bigger than yourself".

Law and Order in Uganda

Situation Not Noticeably Better

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, said when he addressed the Legislative Council a few days ago:—

"The primary duty of any Government is to maintain law and order. This is fundamental. The Government intends to fulfil that duty so that all else may proceed peacefully and without interruption. All development, whether it be economic, social or political, depends on this, and it can proceed satisfactorily only in a climate of peace and good order.

"Secondly, the Government places in the forefront of its policy at present the need to increase agricultural productivity. Uganda is mainly dependent on its primary produce, in particular cotton and coffee, for its income, and hence for its material progress. The increasing diversification of our economy, the introduction of new crops and of new secondary industries, cannot alter the fundamental fact that Uganda depends predominantly upon its primary agricultural producers.

"When I addressed Legislative Council in January I expressed concern at the increase in crime throughout the Protectorate. Despite the measures taken, the situation has not noticeably improved.

"Gang robberies, often with violence, have continued, and the large sums of money which of necessity have to travel over our roads for the purchase of crops and from the sale of goods have attracted the attention of highway robbers. Government is taking active steps to hinder and prevent these crimes, and may have to resort to measures of compulsion to ensure that reasonable precautions are taken when large sums are remitted.

"In January I said that I regarded it as one of the main tasks of the Government to prepare a sound local Civil Service, so that when self-government eventually came Uganda would not lack men of previous and well-tryed experience, high standards of administration, and devotion to their calling. I said that I regarded it of first importance to get as many Africans as possible into the public service while the benefit of British tutelage was still here, and that practical steps were being taken to bring that about.

Africanization

"In April the Government published detailed plans which carried the policy of Africanization a step further. Broadly, we aim to fill a quarter of all posts on the A and B scales of the Civil Service by African officers within the next five years, and a larger proportion of posts in the C scale.

"Achievement of these targets is an important part of the Government's policy. I must, however, emphasize that their achievement depends upon our ability to maintain, indeed to expand and improve, our education system, including our scholarship arrangements and our departmental training schemes. It also depends on the availability of men and women possessing not only the necessary basic education but also the ability and qualities of character.

"The funds available to the Government to maintain or accelerate the rate of Uganda's development in the next few years will depend very largely on the movements of prices of our primary products, especially cotton and coffee. It will be surprising if there is not a fall in both instances, probably a substantial one in the case of coffee. Until the upward trend of revenue is resumed there is clear need for the strictest economy and control in the use of our resources.

"The increased agricultural production drive has now been in progress for eight months. In all districts concerted and enthusiastic efforts have been made by the district teams to exhort the local people to increase production, and the field staff of the Department of Agriculture has been substantially augmented. The response from farmers everywhere and from the Native Governments has been most encouraging. We must ensure a vigorous and sustained follow-through.

"In the field of fish farming, there are now 2,500 established fish ponds in Uganda. The Government will continue to develop Kajansi fish farm and to foster increased production.

"The de Bunsen plan for the expansion of primary and secondary education has now been very largely achieved—in six years instead of eight—and the time has come to review our education policies for the coming years. A comprehensive White Paper will be introduced into this Council early next year, together with an Education Bill. The White Paper will

set out the major education problems facing Uganda, and will put forward proposals and plans for their solution.

"Co-operative marketing and processing is of much importance in Uganda's economy, and it is gratifying to note that, despite its rapid development, the co-operative movement is on the whole maintaining and consolidating the progress it has made. One notable exception, however, is the Bugisu Co-operative Union which it is hoped will be restored to a position not prejudiced by irresponsible management by the remedial measures which the Government has recently introduced.

"The motto laid down for the Irish Agricultural Co-operative Movement—'Better business, better farming, better living'—many years ago applies equally well to the co-operative movement in Uganda today. Recent instances of irresponsible management to the detriment of producer members have demonstrated the need for firm control and supervision of the development of the co-operative movement in Uganda. The interests of the producers demand no less."

Queen's Message to Somaliland

Visit of Duke and Duchess of Gloucester

THE QUEEN sent the following message to the Somaliland Protectorate by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who arrived on a State visit on Wednesday of last week after spending some days in Ethiopia and Eritrea. The message read:—

"I send today to all sultans, tribal authorities, and elders and to all my people of the Somaliland Protectorate my warm personal greetings. I have the well-being of my people in the Protectorate very much at heart. I recall the loyal services of so many Somalis during the war and in the years of peace. I look forward to peaceful progress and growing prosperity for all my people in the Protectorate."

In his first speech the Duke recalled his visits in 1940 and 1942, and said that he had heard with pleasure from the Chief Kadi, Sheikh Mohamed Sirad, that the prospects for the advancement of the Protectorate were now "more favourable".

On their second day the Duke and Duchess visited schools and religious and tribal organizations, and at Burao tribal and religious leaders and Somaliland Scouts' officers and their wives were presented. At Sheikh a plaque was unveiled at the new secondary school.

Burao and Sheikh are centres of the Somali nationalist movement, but there were no demonstrations and the welcome was exceptionally friendly. As a precaution, Somaliland Scouts had been posted along the 40-mile route.

At a durbar in Hargeisa last Saturday the Duke and Duchess were presented by tribal elders with camels, sheep, a horse, and a pair of cheetah cubs. The Duke gave the camels and rice for the feeding of the poor of the district and the sheep for a children's home. The horse is to be brought to England and the cheetahs will be presented to a zoo in the United Kingdom.

Appeal for Discipline and Loyalty

Referring to the "very considerable political and economic problems confronting you at this stage of your advance towards self-government", His Royal Highness said that the problems were being faced "realistically and with sound, common sense".

He told a parade of the Somaliland Scouts that peace and tranquility were necessary for progress, and that each of them should set an example of discipline and loyalty to his fellow-countrymen. "In that way, and by setting aside personal and tribal interests, your regiment will become a steady influence, and you will prevent evil-minded men from achieving their desires by unlawful and violent means."

At Borama the royal visitors inspected the offices of the first local government council to be created in a rural area of Somaliland. They were presented with a camel-bell and a camel milk-pot.

On Monday the Duke and Duchess arrived in Aden, and on Tuesday evening they left by air for London after seeing military installations and the R.A.F. hospital.

In a farewell message the Duke of Gloucester said:—"I ask all Somalis to have faith in the Government and understand that the future rests upon everyone putting unity and the interests of the country as a whole before selfish and tribal interests. The Queen, who takes a personal interest in the fortunes of the Protectorate, will want to hear from me about my visit. I shall have much to tell her."

Labour and the Commonwealth Claims in Party's Booklet

A BOOKLET ISSUED BY THE LABOUR PARTY on Monday outlines the plans which "the next Labour Government will turn into reality", to quote Mr. Hugh Gaitskell's foreword.

A section on the Commonwealth and the Colonies claims the transformation of the old British Empire into a new Commonwealth as the supreme achievement of the Labour Government. "We created the first interracial community of free and equal peoples in history.

"Since then some Tories have come round to our views on the Commonwealth, but the Tory Government, as their record shows, still cling—dangerously—to out-dated ideas. They have too often put the businessman's profits before the need to provide decent living standards within the Commonwealth.

"In Central Africa, particularly, they have allowed racial tensions to approach the flash-point. It was the Tory Government, too, which imperilled the existence of the new Commonwealth by their aggression at Suez.

"For these reasons the return to power of a Labour Government, pledged to attack racial discrimination and to work towards the Socialist principle of fair shares for the hungry people of the world, will be welcomed by millions in the Commonwealth.

"Labour will earmark 1% of national income to raising the living standards of the under-developed peoples—by improving farming, by training technicians, doctors and teachers, by building up health and education services.

"We shall also take the initiative in strengthening ties between the independent members of the Commonwealth. On the basis of complete equality, Labour will seek to co-ordinate more effectively the political action and economic policies of these free nations. A strong and united Commonwealth is in our view a major force for world peace."

Summarizing the aims of the next Labour Government, the booklet says that it would:—

"Speed up wherever possible the growth of Colonies into independent nations, including the smaller territories, for which we propose a new status of Dominion;

"Protect the African majorities in Central and East Africa by insisting that they be given democratic rights before power is transferred;

"Encourage the growth of co-operatives and trade unions;

"Give the Colonial Development Corporation the right to operate in all Commonwealth countries, and expand its resources instead of relying mainly on private investment;

"Set up counterparts of the Colombo Plan in Africa and the Caribbean;

"Help to stabilize commodity prices, which determine the livelihood of many under-developed peoples, by negotiating long-term bulk purchase agreements; and

"Increase Britain's contributions to the United Nations aid programme".

Conference on Muslim Education

OPENING A CONFERENCE ON MUSLIM EDUCATION in Dar es Salaam last Thursday, Sir Bruce Hutt, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, urged delegates to appreciate each other's points of view inside and outside the meeting in order to build up an atmosphere of confidence and good will between the East African Governments and the Muslim communities. Because of the drastic economies now being practised by the territories, the Governments could not be expected to undertake large new financial commitments, and the main financing for any recommendations which the conference might make would have to come from other sources.

N.R. Specially Elected Members

MR. DAUTI YAMBA and MR. FRANCIS BRUNO CHEMBE have been elected the two specially elected Northern Rhodesian African members to the Federal Assembly. Mr. Yamba, who topped the poll with 56 votes, was a member of the first Federal Assembly, a member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council from 1950 to 1953, and a founder member of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress. Mr. Chembe, who gained 54 votes, is a social welfare officer in Chingola. The total electorate was 289, and there was a 65% poll.

Kipling's Empire to Commonwealth

Mr. Macmillan on Processes of Evolution

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, the Prime Minister, said in Southampton on Friday that there was greatness in the old conception of Empire, of Kipling's "Dominion over palm and pine", and that history would surely record and appreciate that greatness. But history did not stand still.

"Our education and the magnetic example of our free institutions have led millions of peoples of different creeds and races onwards to freedom. This is a process unique in history. Never before has a great Imperial Power transformed itself, consciously and willingly, into a free family of nations. Since the second world war countries of some 600m. people have taken their place as independent nations within the Commonwealth. This development still continues: in 1960 Nigeria, with a population of 30m. will begin a new history as a self-governing country.

"What a contrast between this story and the stranglehold of a ruthless Communist empire which has devoured one independent nation after another! There is today only one Colonialist and Imperialist Power in the perjorative sense of these terms—and that is Soviet Russia. Here is the vital conflict of our time.

"Two utterly opposed conceptions are fighting for the souls of men—the Communist view of the individual as merely a pawn and a slave under the dictatorship of a minority, and our belief in a free society based on respect for human personality.

"Two months ago delegations from every country in the Commonwealth met in conference in Montreal to consider matters of trade and economic importance. The central theme was 'an expanding Commonwealth in an expanding world', a theme well attuned to our own mood here—expansion in trade, finance, and economic development.

"At that conference there was recorded more clearly than ever before an awareness that within the Commonwealth there were members having different standards of living and wealth; and there was general agreement that each of our countries has a duty towards his neighbour—a duty to work towards the elimination of poverty, hunger, and disease; a duty to bring those who are less fortunate up towards the level of those who are better off; a process of levelling up with which no Conservative will quarrel.

"But this policy of expansion, of giving a helping hand to others, and of developing our resources requires capital, and, though the under-developed countries are using their own resources to the full, there still remains a wide gap to be bridged. It can only be bridged by investment from outside. There is scope here for investment both by Governments and by private enterprise.

"In spite of meeting the ever-increasing need for capital development at home, we have played and are playing our part in meeting the capital requirements of the Commonwealth. We have for some time been investing £200m. a year in the Commonwealth, and at Montreal we announced a new programme of Commonwealth loans. We have already offered to lend more than £50m. We shall continue to do our best; but all our efforts overseas depend upon a strong base at home. . . . To play our part in the Commonwealth, to meet our obligations in the Western Alliance, to help other peoples less well endowed than our own—these are our tasks. To achieve them we need a strong and stable economy here in Britain. That is the vital base without which we can build nothing lasting. Sound expansion depends on hard work and giving as well as taking. Any other kind ends in disillusionment."

Economic Commission for Africa

PREPARATIONS ARE WELL IN HAND for the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (E.C.A.) in Addis Ababa, where the new commission will have its headquarters, the Ethiopian Government has made available a building with 60 offices to house the secretariat until a new building can be constructed. U.N.O. has provided \$500,000 for the commission's activities in 1959, and an increase of up to \$200,000 is now suggested in the light of more detailed examination of its requirements. The initial staff will number 28 professional officers, with the necessary auxiliary personnel. The executive secretary, Mr. Mekki Abbas, is at U.N. headquarters for consultations.

Deadening Effects of State Control

Railways Handicapped by Politics

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, and previously general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, said when he addressed the British Railways (Western Region) Lecture and Debating Society:—

"My experience has left me with no belief in largeness for its own sake; and I certainly think that State ownership brings out the worst features inherent in large-scale organizations. Some concerns have combined the benefits of small-scale personal management with the advantages to be derived from large-scale organizations, but this not only requires highly skilled administration but also freedom of policy, which is not really possible in State owned organizations.

"In East Africa we had to guard severely against the dangers of over-centralization when we amalgamated our railway systems and port undertakings. Indeed, we were not always successful in maintaining a sufficient devolution of managerial authority—or at least a feeling of possessing that authority—at the medium and lower managerial levels.

Drawbacks of Large-Scale Organizations

"As an old Great Western Railwayman I may comment on the nationalized British Railways, I am not at all sure that the economic and operational advantages which were to have been derived from uniformity of policies and standardization of equipment have not been more than offset by the deadening effects of the losses of enthusiasms and personal identification which seem to have resulted from the whole of the railways having become one enormous, amorphous, State-owned concern.

"In East Africa the difficulties of administering a large organization are exacerbated by the necessity to operate in three territories, each of which has a different political basis, divergent national aspirations, and many varieties of peoples. Staff problems are sometimes nightmarish because of restrictions upon movement, different educational policies, and incidence of taxation. Each territory has to have separate trade unions. Agreement upon policies, whether concerning rating or staff management or general development, is possible only by consultation between the representatives of three Governments, each of which has some special interest or objective.

"Believe me, we in East Africa have some small idea of the difficulties confronting the Rome Treaty countries. The consultative body is a Transport Advisory Council whose members are appointed by the Governments. The general manager of the Railways and Harbours is in attendance at meetings of the council, and he must possess qualities of patience to curb his frequent feelings of frustration; and he must combine skilful advocacy with technical knowledge and diplomacy.

Dangers of Political Clamour

"From my personal experience I can say that nothing can be worse than for the affairs of a railway or a port undertaking than for them to be decisively influenced by political considerations or local political maneuverings. This sort of thing is difficult to combat where the concern is State-owned, where there exists the ever-present possibility of Governments wishing to use the State-owned concerns as a political instrument. In East Africa railway rate-making has frequently had to conform to political pressure with, in my view, lamentable consequences. Staff policies are similarly affected.

"The policy is to train the indigenous peoples eventually to become capable of management, but a present danger is that political clamour may result in people being placed in positions of responsibility and in posts requiring technical proficiency long before they have acquired sufficient maturity of experience.

"A most serious problem in East Africa is that the indigenous African, of so many differing tribes, has not yet acquired the qualities of impartial industrial discipline—that is, a discipline which does not derive from tribal custom. Good African supervisors are hard to find, and the individual African does not yet take easily to the extra-tribal discipline of another African. There have been occasions when African staff have appealed to be removed from the disciplinary control of an African and be allowed to revert to control by a European, not because of any liking for the European, but because the European can be expected to be impartial in both justice or injustice."

The Battle of the Books

Russia and U.S.A. Campaigning Hard

SIR CHARLES SNOW, the novelist, (who is better known as C. P. SNOW), writing in the annual report of the British Council, emphasizes that Britain is not the only supplier of the printed word in English; indeed, "in some countries we are nothing like the main suppliers". With their greater resources, the Americans and Russians had rushed in to provide reading matter in English.

"Our teachers are providing the linguistic tool and others are using it. It is fair enough, but we are fools unless we realize what is happening and think out what more we can do ourselves". The British Council, with only about £170,000 to spend on print in 1958-59, or less than the university presses of the United States receive from the Ford Foundation, could not do much more than provide for serious professional students in about 65 countries. "The total cost of the United Kingdom's attempt to get itself understood overseas through the officially printed or the officially sponsored word is under £500,000 a year", taking into account the Central Office of Information's budget of just under £300,000.

"Is this enough? We must not, of course, forget the importance of the British books and printed matter distributed through well-established commercial channels in countries where sterling is not a problem, including British Colonial territories. But, even after making this allowance, the answer, to anyone who knows the facts of life, especially in the Middle and Far East, is clearly 'No'. Both the United States and Russia are acting on the assumption that where print goes, influence and trade will follow".

"The United States Information Service was spending money on an altogether different scale, while the Russians, great believers in reading, were spending on publications in English alone at least 10 times, and more probably 20 times, as much as Britain.

Much of the Russian literature in English was not propaganda in the ordinary sense, but shortened translations of Tolstoy, Turgenyev and other Russian masters; "and it is worth remembering that most of us in England 30 years ago got our impression of Russian humanity through just such sources. That is the way—so the Russians appear to have decided—to capture the imagination of the poor, clever, up-and-coming young, who are going to run their various countries in 20 years".

Britain ought also to be capturing that imagination, Sir Charles Snow says; one of the best ways would be to get cheap editions of the best English books scattered all over the world. "There are not many more harmless ways of competing with the Russians".

The annual report states that since the war the British Council has arranged programmes for more than 50,000 professional visitors from overseas studying British developments and achievements. In 1957-58 there were nearly 5,000 visitors; last year scientists accounted for 42.6% of visitors, compared with 23.5% in 1950, while the arts and humanities fell from 32% to 12.9%.

The lack of books from Britain in the libraries of East Africa was brought home last week by Lord Twining in his talk to the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. He recalled that shortly before his retirement he opened two libraries: one contained a splendid gift of books from India, the other a presentation set from the United States Information Service. There was nothing from Britain.

"Pendennis Castle"

PENDENNIS CASTLE, the new 28,582-ton ship of the Union-Castle Line, will sail from Southampton on her maiden voyage on New Year's Day. She will be the most powerful of the eight ships on the weekly mail run to South Africa, with accommodation for 167 first-class passengers and 475 in the tourist class. Much of the passenger accommodation, including both dining saloons, and the passenger and crew hospitals are air-conditioned.

Northern Rhodesian Constitution

Africa Bureau Statement

THE AFRICA BUREAU issued on Monday a statement expressing its "grave doubts about the fairness and wisdom of the proposals of the Colonial Secretary for changes in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia, proposals which inspire no confidence in the great majority of the inhabitants". The statement continued:—

"The Bureau regards the elimination of communal representation in Colonial Constitutions as a desirable objective of policy, but believes that at this stage of political evolution in Northern Rhodesia direct African representation in the Legislative and Executive Councils is right and reasonable.

"The effect of the Colonial Secretary's proposals would be to found political institutions on qualifications perpetuating race divisions and to transfer a large measure of political responsibility to the small European minority in the territory.

"It is the Bureau's view that since Northern Rhodesia is a Protectorate for which H.M. Government has entered into solemn commitments, and since the duties of the Legislature are primarily concerned with African affairs, parity in the Legislature should be conceded, and there should be no whittling down of the proposal for at least two African seats in the Executive Council.

"It is of the opinion that such representation is the more necessary in view of the Conference in 1960 which will be called to discuss the future of the Central African Federation. The Bureau deplors the efforts of the Prime Minister of the Federation to restrict African participation in the conduct of their own affairs in Northern Rhodesia."

Stating the Africans' Case

THE COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS has issued the following statement from 69 Warrington Crescent, London, W.9:—

"Paramount Chief Undi and Senior Chief Shakumbila are in London to state the case of the Africans of Northern Rhodesia to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, is here to persuade Mr. Lennox-Boyd that the appointment of two Africans among the 11 members of the Executive Council is a betrayal of European rights.

"The chiefs, who will be joined later by Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, will restate the opposition of their people to the constitutional scheme which gives Africans those two seats on the Executive Council but little, if any, other advance towards a fair share in the government of their country. Constitutionally the Federal Prime Minister has the right to be consulted and informed of the decision made, but has no right to claim concurrence with his ideas. The matter has, however, been made an issue of Federal Party politics.

"Paramount Chief Undi is the administrative and spiritual leader of the great Chewa tribe of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia. They were known as the Marave to the early European explorers and travellers, whom they helped and befriended. Many of the Chewa live in Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa. They are an agricultural people who supply a large part of the industrial labour force of the Rhodesias.

"Senior Chief Shakumbila is of the Ila tribe, who keep their great herds of cattle on the banks of the Kafue River in the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

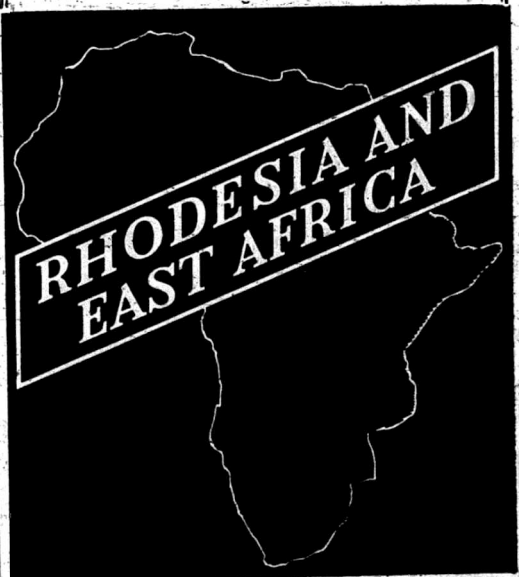
"Both chiefs share the opinion universally held among Africans of Northern Rhodesia that their country should never have had federation imposed upon it, and that it should now secede from the Federation and continue to develop under the direct advice and guidance of the Colonial Office. They and their people are disturbed by the impatience shown by Sir Roy Welensky and the settlers to advance European domination and minimize any real 'partnership' between the races in the government of the country."

Britons in the Sudan

OF 54 BRITONS RECRUITED by the Sudan Government this year, 12 have been lecturers for Khartoum University and only three were previously in the service of the Sudan Government—one teacher, one motor engineer with the Gezira Cotton Board and one boiler inspector in the Public Works Department.

Majestic Tome, A Supreme Effort

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PERSONALIA

PRINCESS MARGARET last week attended a reception at Victoria League House, London.

SIR JOHN HARVIE-WATT, M.P., has completed his term of office as aide-de-camp to THE QUEEN.

SIR THOMAS HARRIS HUGHES, Bt., left £602,172 nett, on which duty of £408,484 has been paid.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. H. TAPP, G.O.C. in East Africa, is paying a five-day visit to Uganda.

SIR EVELYN BARING is touring the European farming areas of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK has arrived back in London from his visit to Nyasaland and East Africa.

MRS. KATHLEEN CALDWELL has left Scotland to visit the Argentine. She will be away about four months.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER was received by the Prime Minister of Portugal during his recent visit to that country.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, accompanied by LADY RENNIE, will address Oxford University Africa Society tomorrow.

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Federal Minister for Home Affairs, is Acting Prime Minister during the absence of SIR ROY WELENSKY.

EARL DE LA WARR presided at a Royal Commonwealth Society luncheon in London last week to bid farewell to SIR JOHN MAUD.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE left London on Sunday for a business tour of Australia, India, and Pakistan. He will be away about three months.

MR. R. O. HENNINGS, for the past six years Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya, is about to retire from the Colonial Service.

MR. RUBIA, a nominated member of the Kenya Legislative Council, is the first African to move a vote of thanks to the Governor for his address to the Council.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest at dinner one night last week of the political council of the Junior Carlton Club.

SIR ROY WELENSKY was received by THE QUEEN last Thursday morning and was afterwards one of the guests at a small private luncheon party at Buckingham Palace.

MR. R. N. LINDSAY, Chief Press Office in Kenya, has arrived in London in connexion with the visit of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to Kenya and Uganda next February.

THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK, vice-chairman of the British Red Cross Society, made a brief stay in Nairobi on her way back from a tour of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

LORD ALTRINCHAM is shortly to marry MISS MARIAN PATRICIA CAMPBELL, joint editor of his magazine *Young Elizabethan*. She is the daughter of MR. and MRS. H. E. CAMPBELL, of Belfast.

MR. GEORGE I. BROWN has succeeded MR. CAMPBELL IMPEY as regional officer in Nyasaland of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Impey has been transferred to Salisbury.

MR. H. H. COLE has been appointed headmaster of Falcon College, a private secondary school for boys founded four years ago at Bushtick, near Bulawayo. Until his retirement last June Mr. Cole was Federal Secretary for European Education.

LORD BIRDWOOD will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and the Royal Commonwealth Societies at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, December 4, on "Britain and the Middle East".

MR. J. C. MORGAN, head of the Central African and Aden department of the Colonial Office, is visiting Northern Rhodesia. His programme includes visits to Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Abercorn, Kasama, Luwingu, Fort Rosebery, Mongu and Solwezi.

MR. D. O. OCHENG, an Acholi, has become the first African agricultural officer (economist) in Uganda. While at the University of Wales he won his cricket colours. In his first year he was elected president of the university's debating union and president of the Overseas Students' Society.

CANON A. W. WEBSTER-SMITH, since 1951 home secretary of the U.M.C.A., has been appointed Rector of All Saints', Lusaka, by the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia. Ordained in 1933; Canon Webster-Smith served in the Diocese of Southwark, London, until he went to the Diocese of Masasi, Tanganyika, in 1936.

LORD and LADY TWINING, SIR ROGER and LADY CHANCE, MR. FRANK WOOLLEY, the former England cricketer, and MRS. WOOLLEY, and MRS. A. W. BLUNDELL, mother of the Minister of Agriculture in the Government of Kenya, are passengers for Mombasa in the s.s. UGANDA, which sailed from London on Monday.

SIR PERCIVALE LIESCHING was received by THE QUEEN last week on relinquishing his appointment as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa and High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and SIR JOHN MAUD was received on his appointment to those posts.

MR. L. A. C. BUCHANAN, Acting Director of Education, has been appointed an official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council in place of MR. R. F. STOWELL, who has retired from the post of Director of Education. MR. E. WILLIAMS, MR. W. J. R. PINCOTT, and MR. D. T. E. ROBERTS have been appointed temporary members.

MR. ALAN ROBERT TREGOLD, 25, son of a rancher near Bulawayo and a nephew of Sir Robert Tregold and MR. BARRY HAROLD TAYLOR, 30, who has farmed in Northern Rhodesia since 1949, have been recommended for 1959 Nuffield farming scholarships. For the past two years Mr. Tregold has managed a section of Liebig's ranch in the lowveld of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. DONALD WOODWARD WEAVER, who has recently registered D. W. Weaver Insurances, Ltd., in Kenya, joined the Royal Air Force at the age of 20 halfway through the last war, and served as a pilot until 1946. Soon after demobilization he joined a charter aircraft concern in the Belgian Congo, and was then for four years a sisal grower in Tanganyika, which he left for Northern Rhodesia. He is a keen cricketer and golfer.

BRIGADIER T. H. BIRKBECK has handed over command of the 70th Infantry Brigade (K.A.R.) to BRIGADIER G. H. W. GOODE. Brigadier Birkbeck, who was commissioned in the Border Regiment in 1932, served for 11 years in the K.A.R. and in staff appointments in East Africa before and during the last war. He took command of the 70th Infantry Brigade in 1955, and has now been appointed a Deputy Military Secretary at the War Office.

MR. J. J. ADIE, Permanent Secretary to the Kenya Ministry of Forests, Game and Fisheries, is taking over the post of Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Water Resources from MR. R. O. HENNINGS, who is shortly going on long leave pending retirement. Mr. Adie will be succeeded by MR. J. L. H. WEBSTER, at present secretary to the Council of State. Mr. J. McTurk, formerly of the Ministry for Local Government, moves to the Council of State as Secretary.

Queen Mother's Visit

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, who is to visit Uganda in February, has asked that she may see all the provinces of the Protectorate and meet representatives of the people in their own areas.

SIR RONALD and LADY PRAIN have arrived in London from Rhodesia.

MR. TOM MBOYA, M.L.C., arrived in London from Kenya earlier this week.

LORD TWining has been elected president of the East Africa Dinner Club for 1959.

COLONEL J. E. EVERINGTON has arrived in London from Bulawayo on a short business visit.

MR. ARTHUR MELL, Provincial Information Officer in the Southern Province of Nyasaland, is in the United Kingdom on leave after spending some time in Yugoslavia and France.

H.M. Government entertained SIR ROY WELENSKY to luncheon last week. LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, presided. Others present were the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, the EARL OF PERTH, LORD ROBINS, MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., SIR GILBERT RENNIE, MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, M.P., MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, M.P., SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE, MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., MR. M. R. METCALF, MR. J. H. WALLACE, MR. T. F. BARRETT, MR. G. E. B. SHANNON, MR. H. F. N. PARRY, MR. W. S. CARTER, and MR. W. L. GORELL BARNES.

Mr. Harry Grenfell

MR. H. ST. L. GRENFELL has received from the Nyasaland Branch of the British Empire Services League a plaque commemorating his election to honorary life membership for outstanding services to ex-Servicemen in that Protectorate, and in particular for his help in the building of 42 cottages in Zomba for African pensioners who at one time served in the King's African Rifles. The branch has recorded that Mr. Grenfell was primarily responsible for persuading the Beit Trust to provide £8,000 for the scheme (to which the Nyasaland Government later added a like sum) and that he worked for the pensions paid in Nyasaland to be brought into line with those of Northern Rhodesia askari. Mr. Grenfell, now an executive director in London of the British South Africa Company, was for some years engaged in mining in Tanganyika Territory. He served throughout the last war in the K.A.R., and was then on the staff of the Chartered Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London recently in the BRAEMAR CASTLE, which is routed *via* Rotterdam, Las Palmas and the Cape, include:—

Beira.—Mr. & Mrs. F. Barker, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Brett, Dr. J. Brydone, Major & Mrs. R. O. Chilcott, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Edgcombe, Mr. S. Fingard, Mr. & Mrs. J. Haley, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Hedges, Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Lammerts van Bueren, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Mallett, Mr. & Mrs. H. Mann, Commander & Mrs. G. H. Peters, Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Rabone, Mr. & Mrs. A. Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. T. Russell, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Ward, Mr. & Mrs. G. Wightman, Mr. & Mrs. B. Williams, and Mr. A. Young.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. N. L. Allott, Mr. J. J. Hoefgen, and Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Maure.

Zanzibar.—Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Borlase.

Tanga.—Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Riegels, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Simmonds, and Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Tubb.

Mombasa.—Mr. H. W. Barnsley, The Rev. Father F. H. Bervoets, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Blatcher, Mr. & Mrs. M. Britts, Mr. C. W. D. Cahill, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Emery, Mr. R. K. Finnimore, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. C. Haddon Cave, Brigadier & Mrs. T. Hart-Dyke, D.S.O., Mr. & Mrs. F. Hartman, Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Heath, Mr. C. W. Knowlden, Mr. E. P. Leitke, Mr. & Mrs. W. Mansfield, Mr. W. Phillips, Dr. A. T. Schofield, and Mr. & Mrs. M. Thomas.

Sir Roy Welensky's Engagements

Prime Minister's Heavy Programme

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has had a heavy programme of engagements since his arrival in London on Tuesday of last week.

There have been many meetings at the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, he has met City and other business leaders and representatives of the Press, and he has appeared in three television programmes.

At No. 10 Downing Street he attended a meeting at which the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations were present.

He has had luncheon with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with H.M. Government, with the Prime Minister privately, and with the Standard Bank of South Africa, the Anglo American Corporation, and the Colonial Development Corporation.

One afternoon Sir Roy had tea at Clarence House with Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother; on Tuesday evening of this week Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie gave a reception at Rhodesia House in his honour; and he has dined with Lord Robins, president of the Chartered Company.

Because of the pressure of business Sir Roy has had to postpone his departure for Lisbon from yesterday until tomorrow. This morning he will hold a Press Conference.

Mr. A. L. G. Du Bois

Thirty-Three Years in Tanganyika

MR. A. L. G. DU BOIS, general manager of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., has left Tanganyika on retirement after 33 years in the Territory.

He joined the company on its formation, and was made general manager shortly afterwards. He has served on the Legislative Council, and was a member of the Eastern Province Advisory Council, the Tanganyika Sisal Board, and the executive committee of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, being vice-chairman of its Central Line Branch. He was a founder member of Kilosa Gymkhana Club, and has been its honorary secretary-treasurer since it was started eight years ago. Mr. Du Bois also served on the Kilosa Rent Restriction and Liquor Licensing Boards.

On his retirement to England—where he will live at Hadley Wood, Hertfordshire—he will remain on the board of his company, whose new general manager in East Africa will be Mr. I. M. T. Watson, who has been on the staff for many years, latterly as manager of the Kilosa estate, and previously manager of the plantation at Ngerengere which has since been sold.

Kenya to Cyprus

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE JOHN V. PRENDERGAST, head of the Special Branch in Kenya, is to leave Nairobi for Cyprus. At the height of the Mau Mau rebellion he went unarmed into the forests repeatedly to talk with the Kikuyu terrorists. For those services he was awarded the George Medal.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE
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ME

For One Year, and until countermanded:
ORDINARY EDITION (37/6 per annum)
OR
AIR EDITION (90/- per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank.....
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address.....
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature.....

Obituary

Mr. Clarence I. Bresler A Friend's Warm Tribute

A.T.B. writes from Tanganyika Territory:—

"With the passing of Clarence Bresler—'Bres' to his many friends—Tanganyika has lost one of 'The old school' who can ill be spared. He will be remembered by the older generation in Kenya as a member of the staff of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company, which he joined in 1921, and later as a partner in the sugar plantation at Miwani of Bresler and Starr. He served throughout the East African Campaign under conditions not likely to be forgotten by those involved.

"He joined Riddoch Motors, Ltd., in Tanganyika in 1948, serving the company in Tanga, Moshi, Arusha, and Dar es Salaam, where he was still working at the time of his death. His loyalty and devotion to the company's interests were outstanding, and he was appointed a director in 1957.

"Born in South Africa in 1898, he married Winifred Stevenson in 1919, losing his wife in 1942. After her passing he lavished his wealth of affection upon their five children, one daughter and four sons, who survive him. He was never happier than when surrounded by his family, whose loss is very great. Before his health prevented such activities, he was a keen yachtsman and fisherman, and, in his earlier days, an ardent cricketer.

"He was a prominent Freemason, holding the office of Grand Tyler in the District of East Africa in 1941-42, and he was a Past Master of Lake Lodge, Kisumu.

"With his active brain and shrewd business sense, 'Bres' was of immense value to his company. He had a keen sense of humour, a quiet and unassuming demeanour, an ever-ready wit, and a spirit of optimism and stoicism which prevailed throughout periodical bouts of serious illness. That spirit did not desert him during his last few weeks of failing health, and his only fear was that this might enforce his retirement. His fears were not fulfilled, and he went as he had lived, and as he would have wished to go, in harness. So passes a man of unusual ability, loyalty, and family devotion, whose memory will long be held in respect and affection."

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER ANDERSON MCHARDY, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.E., who has died at the age of 90 at his home in Hickling, Norfolk, served in Somaliland in 1903 and throughout the 1914-18 war. In 1919 he was posted to the War Office as Controller of Surplus Stores and Salvage, and three years later he went to Constantinople as major-general in charge of administration. He retired from the Army in 1930.

THE VEN. GEOFFREY NEVILLE BACON, who collapsed and died during a British Legion service in Colyton Church, Devon, at the age of 76, had spent almost all his life in the mission field. After some years in Nyassaland (1921-25) with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, he went to Canada, and then to the West Indies.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR MORTON GRENFELL, D.S.O., who had had large Rhodesian and East African interests for many years, has died in Kent at the age of 85. A memoir will appear next week.

A friend writes that COLONEL M. T. BOSCAWEN (of whom an obituary appeared last week) had at his estate at Moa, near the border between Tanganyika Territory and Kenya, one of the finest gardens in East Africa, containing plants which he had brought back from many parts of the world.

Mrs. Moira Lycett: A Tribute

LADY KENNEDY has just paid in *The Times* a very warm tribute to Mrs. Moira Lycett, who was killed in the air crash at Benghazi some time ago. She wrote:—

"She had lovely, elegant looks and gaiety of heart, and every occasion was somehow nicer because she was there. Her gentle shyness of manner and frailty of health concealed a lion-hearted courage and an irresistible determination. In Rhodesia, where she lived, there is a body known as the Phoenix Club. Its purpose is to supply human kindness in many different ways to the people of all races; it fills a great need, and it would never have been started without Moira Lycett. She inspired, cajoled; and charmed her friends into joining it, and her inspiration is still its cornerstone.

"Her faith as a Christian was woven like a shining thread through her whole life; not only in the devout practice of her religion, the glorious happiness of her marriage, and her countless acts of imaginative kindness, but in the ordinary everyday pleasures in which she delighted.

"Her love of clothes and pretty things, the beauty of the garden she cared for so eagerly, the taste with which she arranged her house, its sense of comfort and air of happy serenity, the amusing and agreeable company with which she loved to surround her friends, and the delicious food she gave them, all seemed part of her shining faith, all seemed touched by the beauty of holiness.

"She had always longed for a child, and when a year or two ago she and her husband adopted a daughter in circumstances that would have daunted many people, their delight in their baby brought a new joy to their happiness in each other. The radiant friendliness and untrammelled zest of the child herself is a tribute to the devoted love and care with which they surrounded her. After the accident Anthea was found lying on the ground outside the blazing aeroplane—injured but alive; some say that with her last strength Moira Lycett threw her child to safety."

Farming and Business Interests

Should Work in Friendly Association

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said at the annual dinner of the Kenya National Farmers' Union that he believed that the establishment of commodity boards with strong producer representation had been the right policy.

But it was possible to carry a good policy too far, and it could be carried too far if companies, notably those drawing their capital from outside the country, began to feel that there was no further scope for their activities. "Especially would this be the case if these were firms which were already established, had supported the development of Kenya, and were doing important business here. Such firms are an advantage to all of us, farmers included, for they help to develop and extend the local market."

It was wise for farmers to work in friendly association with business interests in whom they feel confidence, and who in times of need could extend the resources and help made available to farmers.

"I am suggesting no change of policy. What I am saying is that in future years it would be wise to maintain a balance between co-operative societies and private firms drawing their capital resources from outside this country. We are a capital-hungry country, we need to maintain conditions providing encouragement to those who control external capital and do useful business here in normal times.

"If we do this, then in abnormal times when farm prices are unusually low—and such periods can never be entirely avoided—it is they who will use their resources to help farmers through their troubles in order that they may again do profitable business together once prices recover."

Letter to the Editor

**An African in Partnership
Pattern of Inter-Racial Co-operation**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, — Allow me to say a few words in your valuable paper from an African point of view on the question of "partnership".

Some time ago you reported that Lord Hailey had emphasized the importance of the spirit of partnership in Colonial Africa. That is so, and it is accepted by many Africans, but some Africans who are opposed to it say that "partnership" has two parties, senior and junior; therefore this is designed to make the Africans junior partners for ever. Hence the term "partnership", however nice it may sound, does not appeal to them and is not popular.

Is it not possible to drop the word altogether and use the term "East African Government"?

Mengo. Yours faithfully,
M. E. KAWALYA-KAGWA.

[In only a very limited sense could Mr. Kawalya-Kagwa's suggestion be adopted. Where, as in Uganda, European and African members of a Council of Ministers have agreed on a policy, it is obviously possible to ascribe it to the Government, without regard to the racial composition of that Government, but even in that case it seems doubtful whether it would not be better at this stage to emphasize that the decision had been made by Europeans and Africans after friendly consideration of all the facts, for there cannot be too frequent proofs of this kind of consultation and co-operation.]

In most cases in which the word "partnership" is now employed, however, there seems no escape from its continued use, if only because it is essential, even from the African standpoint, to make it understood that partnership embraces people who contribute according to their ability to a common purpose in a spirit of mutual trust, in the mutual expectation that each will continue to make as great a contribution as possible to the joint enterprise, and on the assumption that the faithful discharge of the obligations of a junior partner will in due course result in his advancement.

Whereas our correspondent wants these facts, which are inherent in partnership, to be treated discreetly on account of African susceptibilities, we believe it essential to make them generally understood — and not by Africans only. The truth is that any partnership must be genuine if it is to endure.

The challenge to Africans is to recognize that few of their number are yet capable of filling the role of junior partners successfully, but that members of their race have nevertheless been given opportunities often prematurely, of acquainting themselves with all that is involved in the direction of ventures which are intended to serve the common good. The challenge to Europeans is to bring in worthy Africans, help them through the initial difficulties, and then hold them to the obligations upon which they have entered. That essential factor is too often disregarded: Africans who are given responsibility must for the sake of their race understand that if they fail to justify it, the retribution which ought to follow will not be caused by any racial reason but by the shortcomings of the individual.

It ought not to be difficult to make Africans understand that it is not intended to keep them "junior partners" for ever. In Uganda, the Protectorate from which Mr. Kawalya-Kagwa writes, there are already African Ministers in the Government and African bishops, each having been appointed by Europeans. In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the number of African bishops in East Africa, and in some of the synods Africans have for a long time far outnumbered the European members. In such cases they have ceased to be junior partners in the numerical sense; but, since those sent by the African churches to such bodies are picked because they are regarded as honest-minded and dependable people, the weight of their numbers has not been used racially. Church government thus provides a pattern of inter-racial trust producing an inter-racial approach to problems of common concern. — Ed.]

Until It Is In Rags

"MY HUSBAND is deep in your latest issue. It will be passed round the neighbourhood, no doubt until it is in rags".

Points from Letters

A Bi-Party Attitude

"YOU HAVE PLEADED for years for a bi-party policy in major Colonial matters, and all that has happened in East and Central Africa testifies to the soundness of your arguments and to the recklessness of the Labour Party in refusing to listen to reason; they know that the result has been to encourage extremist African politicians to believe that a Socialist Government in the United Kingdom would be sympathetic to their quite unrealistic claims. When the House of Commons discussed the tragic state of Cyprus recently the Opposition showed a measure of responsibility which has been lacking in most discussions about Africa. Next day one London newspaper said that a bi-party attitude, if not a bi-party policy, had been demonstrated. If we cannot have a bi-party policy, can we hope for a bi-party attitude in regard, say, to the permanence of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the maintenance of British authority in Kenya, and proper protection for non-African interests in all the territories?"

Non-Committal

"TO BE NON-COMMITTAL is more important than to be truthful from the standpoint of many politicians, who stretch veracity all the way from skilful equivocation to downright falsehood. Such is the example given to the African political apprentices of whom you recently wrote. African members of Legislative Councils display about the same amount of self-interest as European non-official members, and are no more inclined to the empty phrase than Ministers and official members of Legislatures".



-they have such a good name

"Package" Air Tours to Africa *Parliament*

TOURISTS FROM BRITAIN and the Continent may soon visit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on inclusive air tours, Hunting-Clan having applied for the necessary licences. This would be the first scheme of the kind in Africa.

The latest Douglas DC6 aircraft would be used, and the all-in cost of two weeks' holiday in Rhodesia, including hotels and touring costs, would be £235, which is little more than the cheapest return fare now available on the route. Mr. P. Ll. Hunting, chairman of Hunting-Clan, said in Salisbury recently that the plan would develop an entirely new class of traffic from among middle-income people who had hitherto been precluded from visiting Africa because of the cost.

"The cost of these tours has been pared to the bone," Mr. Hunting declared. "The 'package' price will include meals on board, hotel expenses, and car hire. Only the cost of drinks and souvenirs and items of individual personal expenditure will be extra".

The company expects the project to become a year-round business on a weekly frequency carrying 60 or more passengers. The cheapest tour to East Africa would cost about 200 guineas.

Attracting Tourists

PROSPECTS FOR THE TOURIST INDUSTRY of East Africa are almost limitless, according to three Americans who have completed a seven-week tour of the territories — Mr. Carl W. Kenyon, an official of the United States Fish and Wild Life Service, Mr. K. Stott, a research assistant at San Diego Natural History Museum, and Mr. Jackson Selsor. Mr. Stott believed that more wild life was more easily accessible in East Africa than anywhere else in the world, and described the bird life of Lake Nakuru as unique. Emphasizing that by jet aircraft Americans could reach Kenya in two days, they expressed confidence that large numbers in the middle income groups could be attracted to East Africa.

*Come to Exciting
Colourful EAST AFRICA!*

THE EAST AFRICA TOURIST
TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

GRAND BUILDINGS TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON W.C.2.

Colour Bar in Hotels

Obligations Under the Common Law

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MR. CRONIN (Lab.) asked the PRIME MINISTER if the speech made by SIR DAVID ECOLES, President of the Board of Trade; on October 22 at the annual meeting of the British Travel and Holidays Association, in which he advised the meeting to reject a resolution which would have barred from the association any hotel or restaurant refusing admission to guests on racial or religious grounds, represented the policy of the Government.

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN: "As my rt. hon. friend said at that meeting, the Government deplore the practice of any discrimination on grounds of race, creed, or colour, but I agree with the advice he gave on that occasion that this does not seem to be a matter in which hotels should be disciplined in the manner suggested. An hotel keeper has certain obligations under Common Law to receive guests, and it is for the courts to decide whether he fulfils them".

MR. CRONIN: "Was it not quite unnecessary for the President of the Board of Trade to give this gratuitous advice to the association? It has received wide-spread publicity and caused widespread offence".

MR. MACMILLAN replied that the President of the Board of Trade had been asked for advice on a particular and rather limited point and had given it. Membership of the British Travel and Holidays Association did not confer any direct benefit, and there was therefore no true sanction. That lay with the Common Law and the interpretation of the courts.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.) said that the impression given was that one of the Crown's principal Ministers had condoned racial prejudice. [Ministerial cries of "Nonsense".] Would not the Prime Minister say that the Government deplored the possibility of any hotel exercising racial prejudice discrimination.

MR. MACMILLAN did not think that a fair interpretation of what the President had said. In his own phrase, he had wholeheartedly agreed with the general principle of non-discrimination of any kind.

MR. GAITSKELL suggested that if the resolution had been passed it would have shown that the association was against racial prejudice or discrimination of any kind.

MR. MACMILLAN replied that if the resolution had been couched in those terms it would have been another matter. It was a simple question of whether it should be cast in particular terms to remove certain members of an association. As a sanction, that was of no value.

Gwembe Disturbances

MR. RANKIN asked on what basis the African member of the committee of inquiry into the Gwembe disturbances was chosen.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor of Northern Rhodesia considered it desirable that the African member should hold an important public position, should have a good command of English, and should be fully capable of undertaking the duties of a member of the commission. He should, of course, have no personal interest in the area or among people concerned. All these requirements are combined in Chief Shimumbi".

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated that on August 31, the latest date available, there were 6,719 Europeans and 34,235 Africans employed on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

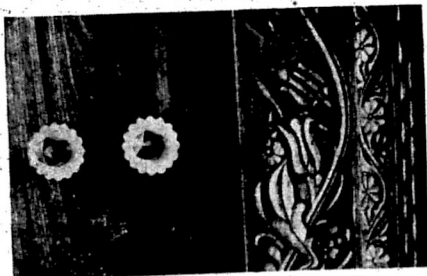
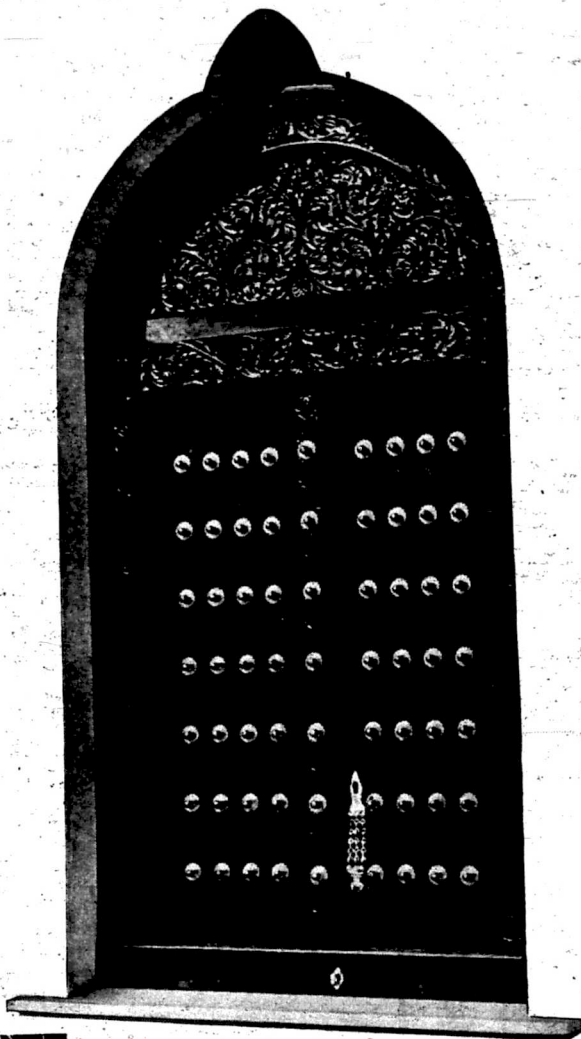
No By-Law on Colour Bar

THE HOME SECRETARY has declined to confirm a draft by-law of Wolverhampton Corporation which was intended to make it illegal to operate a colour bar at skating rinks or pleasure fairs. The Minister's decision arises from the fact that such a by-law does not accord with the Wolverhampton Corporation Act of 1950.

Debate on Northern Rhodesia

H.M. GOVERNMENT will initiate a debate in the House of Commons today on the proposals for constitutional change in Northern Rhodesia. A full report will appear next week.

*Old craft
modern
function*



These skilfully carved doors now grace the facade of our Branch at Zanzibar. Designed, made and carved at the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, they show happily how traditional craftsmanship and modern commerce can serve each other.

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A Chance in a Million

A NINE-MONTH-OLD BABY (the son of Sergeant Walter Holloway, of the Rhodesian Forces), who has been in an oxygen-tent in Bulawayo Hospital suffering from a muscular condition of the heart which doctors consider incurable was flown to London at the cost of Rhodesian Army Welfare Funds at the beginning of this week by direction of Major-General Garlake, the G.O.C., because the child's mother had impressed him by her faith that its life might be saved if it could have immediate treatment in London. Two years ago her first son died of the same illness before he was a year old. The parents of the child were flown in by Royal Rhodesian Air Force ambulance aircraft to Salisbury to join a South African Airways plane for London. Mrs. Holloway said before leaving Bulawayo: "It may be only a chance in a million, but I pray, that those in London who studied the post-mortem report on my other son may have learned something that will save my second son".

Fundamentals

FIVE FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENTS for confidence in political stability in Kenya were thus described in the Legislative Council by Major B. P. Roberts: "First, Government must remain in the hands of responsible people; secondly, no race must dominate another; thirdly, integration must not be forced on communities; fourthly, each race is here to stay and stay in security, retaining its own cultures; fifthly, the standards must be British standards". He added that to him freedom meant belonging to a community of decent people with high morals and high standards, a high sense of duty and of experience.

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London's Warning to East Africa

Mr. Farquharson's Talk to African Unionists

THE "HOLLOW VICTORY" of the London bus strikers was cited to the Railway African Union by Mr. J. R. Farquharson, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, when he addressed the union's eighth annual conference. Referring to pending changes in Kenya legislation which would allow the union to declare a strike after appropriate notice, he gave warning about the indiscriminate use of such power.

"There is probably a feeling among your union members", he said, "that they have now full opportunity to coerce the management into any particular course of action. I must warn you that the strike weapon must be used with the greatest of discretion, in the interest of your own members. In my view, there is little that can be obtained by strike action that cannot be gained by reason.

"No doubt you have read about the recent bus strike in London, which union office-bearers tried to claim to their members as a victory for the union. However, if anyone looks at the facts they will find that it was a hollow victory. Not only did the men lose their pay during the lengthy strike, but bus travellers have now made other arrangements for transport, and the total volume of business has fallen so that the number of drivers to be employed in future will be less than formerly.

"This is exactly what is likely to happen here if strikes are declared in East Africa in support of claims which there is no possibility of the management meeting. All that will happen is that a lot of traffic will be transferred permanently to road or other means of movement, for example by pipeline for oil, and railway workers will not only lose their pay during the period of the strike, but there will be reductions in the staff because of the ultimate lower level of traffic".

Livingstone's Monogram

MR. TARQUIN OLIVIER, now a third-year undergraduate at Christ Church College, Oxford, son of Sir Laurence Olivier, told the Press a few days ago that when he and Mr. Quentin Keynes recently visited the Zambezi, travelling the route followed by Livingstone a century ago, they were told by a Portuguese district commissioner of the approximate whereabouts of a large baobab tree which was said to have some association with the great missionary traveller. After a long search they found near the river a gigantic hollow baobab inside which were the initials "D.L.". Their confidence that the monogram was carved by Livingstone himself is shared by Professor Frank Debenham, who recalls that the explorer mentioned a gigantic baobab in that locality and noted in his diary: "November 28th: marked a baobab 58 inches from the bottom".

Not Interested

RECENT ELECTIONS in the Karonga district of Nyasaland for the African district council were conducted in such a friendly spirit that one candidate paid the £2 deposit for his rival as well as for himself, says the Northern Province information bulletin. However, this first attempt to hold democratic elections in the provinces proved a failure, for fewer than 5% of those entitled to vote did so. The sole qualification for the local African ratepayers was that they should be able to write a candidate's name.

No Excuses

MR. WINSTON FIELD, leader of the Dominion Party, said on the election result in the Federation: "I have no excuses to make. We have done our best in the light of what we think is right". The party had the nucleus of a good team in Parliament and would continue to put forward its ideas with all its strength. Congratulating Sir Roy Welensky, he expressed the hope that he would succeed in achieving "what we all want, but, of course, on terms we can accept".



Change of Name

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Anxiety of Overseas Employers

THE 13TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Overseas Employers' Federation, which covers the period ending on July 31 last, states that the executive committee "has observed with growing anxiety the multiple birth of international organizations — such as the Association of Independent African States, F.A.M.A., E.C.A. and the I.L.O. African organization — with the declared intention to help the African continent and the adjacent territories. At the close of the year the committee had not completed its estimate of the increased costs that must now fall upon employers who are called upon to meet new demands upon their money, time, and unique knowledge".

Later this passage occurs:—

"The time of members in all territories is increasingly absorbed by visiting officials and delegations from international trade union bodies appointed to organize worker associations in many countries and trades, or bent upon the collection of money and the organization of unions without a clearly defined purpose, upon the pursuit of solidarity funds, or the organization of regional conferences with propaganda agendas. The drive to organize new unions has been particularly determined in the plantation industries".

Sir Frederick Seaford is the chairman, Mr. A. R. I. Mellor the deputy chairman, and Mr. James Campbell the vice-chairman. The other members of the committee are Sir Eldred Hitchcock, Mr. R. Aanna, Mr. Donald C. Brook, Mr. A. Raffray, Q.C., Mr. J. H. S. Tranter, and Mr. Thomson.

Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke is the director and Mr. G. W. I. Shipp the secretary.

Radio Advertising

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING in the Federation will start on April 6 next. Advertisers will be offered time for spot messages ranging from half a minute at £3 to a few seconds for a slogan of up to 10 words at 13s. 4d. Announcing this, Mr. James McClurg, director-general of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, said: "We do not at this stage know whether or not there will be a demand greater than the spot periods available. Advertisers in the Federation and South Africa have been interested in our plans for a long time, but it has not been possible to announce details of times available or rates until now".

Building Trade Wages

UNEMPLOYMENT in the Southern Rhodesian building industry has resulted in 500 European artisans leaving the trade; they have either gone into other industries or left the country. That was stated in evidence before a building industry arbitration court in Salisbury last week. The dispute before the court concerns the minimum wage for building workers, at present 6s. an hour plus 1/6d. an hour cost-of-living allowance. The trade unions have asked for a minimum wage of 8s. 6d.

Tiger Oates Report

TIGER OATES AND NATIONAL MILLING CO., LTD., which has interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, reports a group trading profit of £431,355. After charging £173,236 for depreciation and deducting £144,727 for taxation, the net profit for the year ended June 30 was £286,652 (£493,882). General reserve receives £47,495, preference dividends absorb £20,625, and ordinary dividends £180,000. The carry-forward is £445,716 (£422,195).

The issued capital of the parent company is £1,200,000 in ordinary shares of 10s. and £375,000 in 5s. cumulative shares of £1. Reserves are £2,362,896, current liabilities £881,334, fixed assets £176,016, shares and amounts owing by subsidiary companies £4,627,666, and current assets £3,692 (cash £1,317).

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Frankel (chairman), D. O. Beekingham (alternate C. R. Anderson), W. H. Wheeler, T. P. Stratten (alternate M. W. Richard), J. M. Patrick (alternate F. J. L. Wells), M. Speyer, H. Pogorelsky and Professor S. H. Frankel.

Ruo Estates Report

RUO ESTATES, LTD., which has tea estates in Nyasaland, report an income from tea sales of £139,740 for the year ended June 30. Tea stock at net prices since realized or valued adds £49,176. Profit for the year, after charging £14,000 taxation, was £14,464 (£52,477). Final dividend of 20% less tax, absorbs £17,250, reserve for development and improvement receives £5,000 and the carry-forward is £5,562 (£8,848).

The issued capital is £150,000 in 5s. shares. Revenue reserves and undistributed profits stand at £45,000, and reserve for development and improvement at £45,000. Current liabilities and provisions are £81,815; fixed assets £129,894, work in progress £1,535, and current assets £124,733 (cash £52,926).

The directors are Sir Dingwall L. Bateson (chairman), Lieut-Colonel D. G. Dickson, and Messrs. H. R. Lupton, F. G. H. Lupton, J. A. Loram, and Miss G. M. S. Simey. Meeting: London, December 17.

E. W. Tarry Report

E. W. TARRY AND CO., LTD., report a trading profit of £168,389 for the year ended March 31, compared with £132,116 in the previous year. Taxation requires £44,400, leaving a net profit of £75,678 (£48,337). The preference dividend absorbs £5,175, and the proposed ordinary £35,218. The carry-forward is £114,653 (£79,368). The issued capital consists of £150,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares and £350,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Reserves stand at £542,082, current assets at £1,360,209, current liabilities at £246,240, fixed assets at £278,113, and 5½% first mortgage redeemable debenture stock (1980) £350,000. The directors are Sir Harold F. Flannery (chairman) and Messrs. L. T. S. Hawkins, C. W. Puloford, and P. J. D. Macfarlane. Meeting: London, December 18.

Problems of Sisal Growers

THE CURRENT MARKET LETTER OF Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., states: "It is unfortunate that sisal should continue to be sold on world markets at prices below the economic level of production, but with the continued expansion in consumption it is expected that the gap between supply and demand will be narrowed before long. Meetings with the African labour union will be held in British East Africa in November to discuss demands for higher wages for sisal workers. At present prices the industry can scarcely afford such increases".

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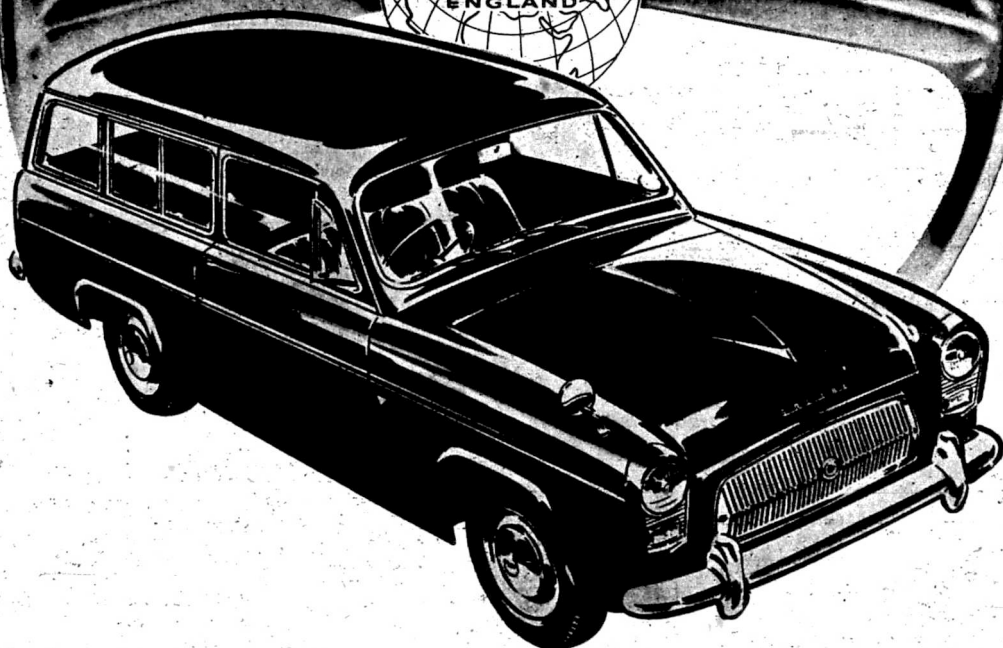
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Commercial Brevities

Frozen, boneless Rhodesian beef may soon be exported to Britain. A large London meat organization has completed negotiations with the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. R. T. Foulds, a director of the organization, which acts as the Commission's U.K. agents, has said that there is a good demand in Britain for low-grade frozen beef for soups, pies, and sausages, and that any amount sent from Rhodesia could be sold.

At last week's London auctions 3,207 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 11.19d. per lb., compared with 3,132 packages averaging 2s. 0.65d. in the previous year. Total sales to date are 293,154 packages averaging 3s. 4.66d., compared with 327,430 packages averaging 3s. 2.50d. in the previous year. The highest price received, 4s. 4d., was for a consignment from Tanganyika.

The 13th session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which ended in Geneva on Saturday, set up a committee to consider and report on "measures for trade expansion, with particular reference to the importance of the maintenance and expansion of export earnings of the less developed countries to the development and diversification of their economies".

Production at the Central African Steel Corporation's new £250,000 steel rolling mills began this month with the first high tensile steel bars—used for concrete reinforcing—produced in the Federation. The company was created by Count Cacace, an Italian industrialist, who selected Bulawayo for the site of the factory after touring Central and East Africa.

Japan will concentrate her textile exports on Africa, according to a Japanese textile mission of three members who have spent three months studying the requirements of Africa south of the Sahara. Before they left Cape Town for Rome one of them said that Britain and Japan together could not satisfy the demand of the population of about 170m.

A cotton market expert from the United Kingdom who recently arrived in the Sudan to study the problem of marketing its cotton said in Khartoum last week that the prices quoted by the Sudan had been consistently too high, and must be reduced to competitive levels if business was to be done with the free world.

Rhodesian Castings, Ltd., of Gwelo, have announced a £100,000 expansion programme to make cast-iron enamel baths and basins. When it opens next year the plant will be the first of its kind in the Federation. About a fifth of the output will be exported, principally to East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

New vehicle registrations in the Federation show the effect of the credit squeeze. Passenger vehicle registrations declined from 3,184 in the first quarter of the year to 3,120 in the second, and 2,858 in the third, and the comparable figures for commercial vehicles were 1,066, 1,001, and 953.

The Forestal Land, Timber, and Railways, Co., Ltd., is maintaining its interim dividend at 3% on the £5.6m. capital in respect of 1958, but the directors point out that it must not be implied that the final (6% in 1957) will be repeated.

The conference in Rio de Janeiro of representatives of sisal growers from many countries is now expected to be held in the second week of next month. It is still possible, however, that it may be postponed until after Christmas.

Ample winter rains led to a monthly record tea production in the Milanje-Cholo area of Nyasaland during September, when more than 1,200,000lb. was produced—almost 1m. lb. more than in the same month last year.

Under a trade agreement signed in Belgrade last week by an economic delegation from the Sudan, Yugoslavia will receive 500 tons of cotton in exchange for machinery and other manufactured goods.

Total tonnage landed at the port of Mombasa during October was 52,762 deadweight tons; the quantity shipped totalled 61,187 tons, making a total port performance, excluding bulk oil, of 113,954 tons.

Total earnings of East African Railways and Harbours in October were £1,926,000, and for the first 10 months of the year £19,311,000, against £18,293,000 in the same period last year.

Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd., Rhodesia, report a loss of £4,270 in the year to June 30 last, compared with a profit of £25,296 in the previous year.

Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd., made a net profit after tax of £77,845 in the year to June 30 last, compared with £68,958 in the previous year.

A first plywood factory in East Africa is to come into production next month. Sited at Jinja, Uganda, it has a production target of 10m. square feet annually.

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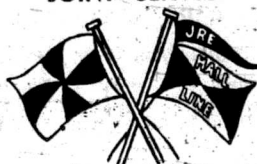


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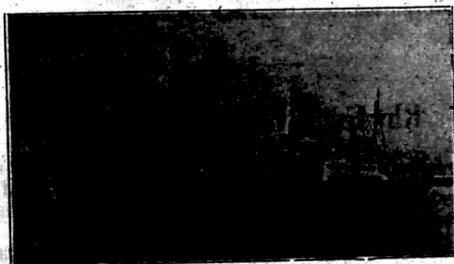
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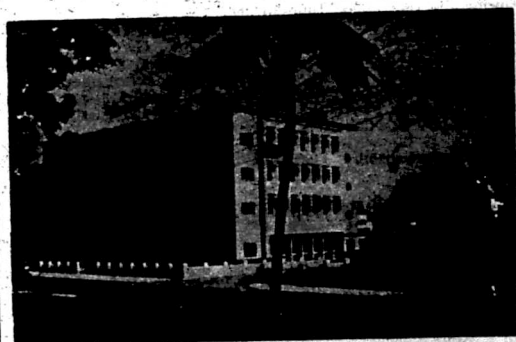
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MINING

Rhokhana Corporation's Report

Profits Drop From £9.8m. to £4.2m.

RHOKHANA CORPORATION, LTD., report a net profit of £4,259,475 for the year ended June 30, after paying £1,100,000 in taxation. The net profit in the previous year was £9,872,231. Capital expenditure absorbs £1,398,101; dividends on the preference shares, less tax, £26,971; the 8s. interim on the ordinary and A stock, £625,000; and the recommended final of 32s. (both less tax) just over £2½m. The carry-forward is £570,676 (£845,397).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £2,450,324 in ordinary units and £49,678 in A stock units, both of £1, and £784,605 in ½% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1. Share premium account stands at £8,597,396, and the capital redemption reserve fund at £715,395.

Profits appropriated for capital expenditure have totalled £28m., revenue reserves are £5,370,676, and a loan to the Rhodesian Congo Border Power Corporation, Ltd., stands at £395,250. Current liabilities are £8,133,723, fixed assets £38,194,075, stores £2,862,802, loans and advances £2,982,210, and current assets £11,465,464 (including £96,099 in cash).

Ore mined totalled 4,480,200 short tons, and £29,155 short tons of blister and 57,061 short tons of electrolytic copper were produced. Sales amounted to 23,498 short tons of blister and 63,971 short tons of electrolytic.

Total ore reserves were reduced from 133,615,900 short tons of copper at an average grade of 3.13% at June 30, 1957, to 126,191,400 short tons at an average grade of 3.14%. The decrease was due to the exclusion of approximately 6m. tons of reserves at Nkana South orebody, regarded as being below the pay limit at copper prices prevailing at the end of the year.

In terms of the arrangement for a 10% cutback in the combined planned outputs of Rhokana, Nchanga and Bancroft, the former was scheduled to produce approximately 93,000 long tons of copper during the 12 months ending March 31, 1959. But for the prolonged strike of European daily-paid employees a record output of more than 90,000 tons for the financial year to June 30 could have been expected. The report states that even if the company is able to make up some of the lost production and there are no further interruptions to production, it is likely that production for the current financial year will be less than the 86,000 long tons produced during the year ended June 30 last.

The directors are Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), Sir C. C. G. Cumings, and Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, W. D. Wilson, and Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, E. S. Newson, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and D. A. B. Watson.

Meeting: Salisbury, December 11.

Report on Bancroft Mines, Ltd.

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., earned £3,010,771 from the sale of copper during the year ended June 30. This covered only nine months' operations, production having ceased on April 1 as part of the 10% cutback in production operated by the Anglo American group of copper mines.

Difficult underground conditions continued to be encountered, and the mine was unable to achieve the rated output. The resultant high production costs coincided with a considerable decline in the price of copper, and a loss on operations of £1.68m. was incurred. For the three months April 1 to June 30, Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., provided £662,553 to cover expenditure of £480,000 on development and pumping and loan interest amounting to £180,000.

The issued capital of the company is £½m. in units of 5s. Share premium account is £4,196,204, and notes redeemable on April 1, 1959, stand at £3m. Loans at 6% total £9½m. Current liabilities are £480,896, fixed assets £18,305,455, stores £966,359, and current assets £466,999 (cash £18,614).

The directors are Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), Sir C. C. G. Cumings and Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, W. D. Wilson, and Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, D. A. Hawkins-Dady, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, E. S. Newson, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and D. A. B. Watson.

Meeting: Salisbury, December 11.

Rhodesian Anglo American's Year

Net Profit Down From £18.3m. to £8.1m.

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., report an operating profit, after charging £1,982,041 depreciation, of £9,957,218, compared with £23,458,339 in the previous year. Income from trade investments adds £1,370,960 and interest £1,031,148. Taxation absorbs £3,637,112, leaving a net profit of £8,103,777 (£18,319,080). An interim dividend of 1s. 7.2d. per unit absorbed £650,000, and the recommended final of 4s. 9.6d. per unit will cost £1,950,000, leaving a carry-forward of £306,966.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £6,500,000 in 10s. shares. Capital reserve is £5,061,643, revenue reserves £6,890,381, and 6% registered loan stock £4m. Current liabilities are £2,209,351, investments at cost in subsidiaries £11,164,167, investments in other companies £9,805,806, and current assets £3,683,302.

Rhodesia Anglo American has investments in the following companies:— Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. (52.397%), which in turn has investments in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. (33.6%), Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd. (50%), Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd. (26.65%), Chibuluma Mines, Ltd. (26.68%), Bancroft Mines, Ltd. (43.38%), Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. (21.294%), Rhoango Mine Services, Ltd., and Kalindi Exploration, Ltd. Other main interests: Bancroft Mines, Ltd. (42.54%), Iron Duke Mining Co., Ltd. (40%), Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd. (23.45%), Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd. (3.606%), Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd. and Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.

In the exploration and prospecting field the company holds a 30% interest in Anglo American Rhodesian Mineral Exploration, Ltd., a 20% interest in Chartered Exploration, Ltd., a 50% interest in Mubimbi Coal Areas, Ltd., and through its holding in Chartered Exploration, Ltd., an interest in Kasempa Minerals, Ltd.

In the industrial field, it has investments in Chilanga Cement, Ltd., Rhodesian Alloys (Private), Ltd., and the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. In finance and investment, the company has a 50% interest in Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd., a 20% interest in Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd., and 2.88% interest in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

The directors are Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), Sir C. C. G. Cumings and Messrs. R. H. C. Boys, W. Marshall Clark, W. M. Frames, R. B. Hagart, K. Richardson, D. A. B. Watson, and W. D. Wilson. Alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, N. W. S. Lewin, E. S. Newson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and H. H. Taylor.

Meeting: Salisbury, December 11.

Rhodesia Copper Refineries

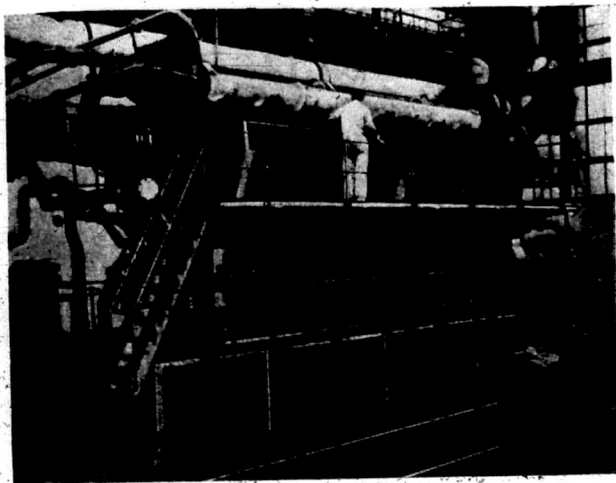
RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., report a net profit of £125,861 for the year ended June 30 after providing £106,000 for taxation. Preference share redemption fund absorbs £25,300 and dividends on preference stock, less tax, £34,010, leaving a carry-forward of £574,554 (£508,003).

The issued capital consists of £500,000 in £1 shares and £1,088,327 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference shares converted into stock units of £1. Share premium account is £53,795, capital redemption reserve fund £21,673, and preference share redemption fund £25,300. Revenue reserve totals £574,554, and advances from fellow subsidiaries at 6% £289,733. Current liabilities are £259,518, fixed assets £2,560,628, payment to Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., for an undertaking to provide roads, railways, power and water installations, etc., £200,000, and goodwill at cost £114,668. Current assets are £127,604.

Total output of finished copper was 161,216 long tons, compared with a record of 162,677 long tons last year. Operations during the year were generally satisfactory, the only interruption to production being caused by a strike of European daily-paid employees in July, 1957.

The directors are Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), Sir C. C. G. Cumings, and Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. The alternate directors are Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, D. A. Hawkins-Dady, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, E. S. Newson, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and D. A. B. Watson.

Meeting: Salisbury, December 11.



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Company Report**Rhodesian Anglo American Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Reduced Income From Copper Mining Interests**MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FEDERATION**

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 11.

The following are extracts from the statement by the chairman, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1958.

The revenue of your company for the financial year ended June 30, 1958, has been considerably reduced as a result of lower dividends declared by Rhodesian copper mining companies, which are our primary source of income. Considering, however, that the price of copper fell early in 1958 to as low as £160 per ton, the dividends we have received were not unsatisfactory.

The net profit for the year of £2,838,000 after taxation compares with £5,155,235 for the previous year. After writing off costs and the discount on the recent issue of loan stock, amounting in all to £309,000, the directors have been able to recommend a final dividend of 3s. per share (net) which, with the interim dividend of 1s. per share, makes a total of 4s. for the year.

Recently the price of copper has improved considerably, and provided an early solution can be found for the present labour unrest in the Northern Rhodesia copper industry, our revenue from dividends next year should show an improvement.

Offer of Loan Stock

Your company, with its large investments in varied enterprises in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has rather a special rôle in the territory's development. It was decided towards the end of 1957 that, although the price of copper was at a very low level and economic conditions in the United Kingdom were difficult, the raising of fresh funds could no longer be deferred, and early in 1958 an offer of £4,000,000 of 6% registered loan stock was made to members.

Holders of this loan stock were given an option to take up 1,000,000 ordinary shares in your company at any time up to March 31, 1963, at 80s. per share, in the proportion of one share for every £4 of loan stock held. Payment for shares subscribed on exercise of the options may be made either in cash or by the surrender of loan stock of the equivalent nominal value.

We required these funds not only to maintain and extend our interests in the active prospecting and exploration work being carried out principally in Northern Rhodesia, and in other financial enterprises in the Federation, but also for following up our major investments in the copper mining industry, notably in Bancroft Mines Limited.

Bancroft Mine

Bancroft Mine came into production in January, 1957, a time when the serious decline in copper prices was beginning to manifest itself. From the start production costs at that mine were inflated by difficult mining out extensive underground development.

This arrangement is of undoubted advantage to our conditions and by the consequent necessity of carrying American Corporation, Bancroft entered into an agreement with Rhokana and Nchanga whereby it ceased production for a year from April 1, 1958, in return for funds to finance the necessary research and development work.

As part of the curtailment of the aggregate production of the three mines administered by the Anglo

company as a shareholder of the Bancroft Company, and we were glad therefore of the opportunity a month later to participate in providing permanent finance for that company.

Vigorous implementation of the underground development programme, aided by the willing co-operation of the mine employees, has already brought about a marked improvement in conditions at the mine; the consulting engineers consider that the main problems have been overcome and that the re-opening of the mine need not be delayed for any technical reasons.

The flooding of the Kansanshi copper mine, which occurred in October, 1957, temporarily stopped work at the mine, where the potential of the sulphide ores was being explored by underground development financed from the sale of copper. Metallurgical investigations into the combined treatment of the oxide and sulphide ores have, however, been continued and we have been contributing to the cost of this work.

The tests so far carried out are encouraging, and I am hopeful that when these are completed it will be possible to reopen Kansanshi as a small but profitable mine. This would require further capital, but in consequence of having strengthened our cash resources, we are ready to provide our share if called upon.

Exploration and Prospecting

In seeking new mining ventures through our interests in Chartered Exploration Limited and other prospecting companies, we are fulfilling the proper rôle of an active mining and finance company. Modern methods of aerial geophysics are being applied, and these are followed up wherever indicated, by geo-chemical analysis and surface drilling.

The concessions are vast, and although certain mineralized areas have been found and are now being tested by surface trenching and by drilling, we cannot expect any indication of the economic potential of these areas for some time.

Apart from our investments in the mining industry, we are also interested in Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company Limited, and in the manufacture of ferro-chrome by Rhodesian Alloys Limited. The world chrome market is at present oversupplied, and this is affecting adversely both the domestic primary producers and the ferro-alloy industry, but despite these setbacks I am confident of the long-term future of industry in the territory.

I believe that the solution of the problems of Africa depends largely on rapid economic development; capital to bring about such development is, therefore, not only necessary but essential. The people of all races in the Federation are in increasing numbers coming to realize that the greatest measure of hope and security for the future lies in the economic advantages to be gained from co-ordinated development.

If the country can find the money and the men with the technical knowledge and ability required to create a good life and freedom from want for all those who live there, it will have gone a long way towards solving the problems of race.

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from the Head Office of the Company, P.O. Box 1108, Salisbury, C.A., Southern Rhodesia, or the Transfer Offices at 44, Main Street, Johannesburg, and 40, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Company Report

Rhokana Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Extensive Improvements To Surface Plant'

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER REVIEWS COURSE OF COPPERBELT STRIKE

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION LIMITED will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 11.

The following are extracts from the statement by the chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1958.

The income of our company, which is derived almost wholly from mining operations and from dividends on investments in other Northern Rhodesian copper producers, is directly related to the state of the base metal market. While fluctuations in prices are to be expected, copper has in recent years been subjected to wider price movements than most base metals and a comparison of the net profits after taxation in the last three years illustrates the effect of this on our profits.

Profits

The net profit after taxation in the financial year ended June 30, 1956, during which the London Metal Exchange price averaged £371 per ton, was £15.9 million as compared with £9.9 million in 1957, when the average price of copper was £265, and £4.3 million for the year ended June 30, 1958, when the average price was £186.

As some of the dividends we received arose from profits earned in the previous year, these figures do not reflect the full effect of price movements in any year. If revenue from the sale of cobalt and from other sources had not remained fairly constant and there had not been an increase in the price of copper after the low level of £160 to which it fell in February, 1958, our profits would have been even lower this year.

In order to obtain optimum efficiency we have had to undertake, over the past five years, a far-reaching programme involving expenditure of very considerable sums on the maintenance and renewal of existing plant and on the extension of surface and underground operations. We have, for example, recently completed underpinning the smelter foundations which had been endangered by subsidence. In addition, we have had to provide extensions to the smelter and ancillary plant to cater for increased production at the Nchanga mine and the new production of Bancroft.

At the same time, the company's own productive capacity has not only been increased but also brought on to a more balanced basis by providing greater flexibility in the mining programme. Thus the Mindola No. 2 shaft, which was primarily designed to provide the ventilation required for mining at greater depths, is also being equipped for hoisting ore.

The work on the Mindola No. 2 shaft and certain other capital works will continue for the next few years, but it is hoped that the rate of expenditure will be reduced after June 30, 1959.

This year we have decided to appropriate £1.4 million from profits for capital expenditure, which includes a provision of £0.35 million towards expenditure in 1958-59, and at the same time the board was able to recommend a final dividend of 20s. (net) per £1 unit of stock, which together with the interim dividend of 5s. makes a total dividend distribution of 25s. (net) per unit for the year ended June 30, 1958.

Production Policy

Curtailement of production throughout the world has contributed greatly to the marked improvement in the price of copper in recent months. As far as our company is concerned, we entered into an arrangement with Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited and Bancroft Mines Limited, to effect a reduction of about 10% in the combined planned outputs of the three companies for one year from April 1, 1958.

It was agreed that Bancroft, a new mine experiencing difficulties and therefore the highest cost producer, should cease production on March 31, but as this would have resulted in an overall reduction of more than 10% our company and Nchanga increased their production slightly. In consideration for its part in this arrangement we agreed, together with Nchanga, to pay Bancroft a sum sufficient to finance certain underground development work and to cover the interest on its loans.

Apart from the obvious advantage of avoiding a cut in the rate of production we have a very large interest in Bancroft Mines Limited, and it was clearly to our advantage to assist that company to overcome its difficulties.

In February, together with Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited, Rhodesian Anglo American Limited and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited, we agreed to participate in the scheme to provide Bancroft Mines Limited with capital of a permanent nature. Bancroft proposes to issue on April 1, 1959, 7,500,000 6½% redeemable participating preference shares of £1 each at par to replace short-term loans totalling £7.5 million.

We will then convert our holding of £1.5 million 5% Bancroft Notes, formerly redeemable between 1958 and 1961, into 1,500,000 of the new preference shares. In consideration of our agreeing to do so we have been granted the right to subscribe up to March 31, 1963, for 600,000 ordinary shares in Bancroft Mines Limited at a price of 20s. per share.

Copperbelt Strike

In January this year our company, together with the other producers of the Copperbelt, sought to obtain the Union's agreement to review some 106 jobs done by artisans which were deemed to be sufficiently simple to be performed by non-artisans or to be included in the normal duties of other classes of artisans.

In the course of the protracted discussions which ensued agreement was reached in respect of 84 of these jobs, but the talks broke down when the Union refused to discuss the remaining 22 jobs, which, from the companies' point of view, were among the more important. All efforts to bring about a resumption of the negotiations proved unsuccessful, and after a last minute conciliation meeting on September 12, which again resulted in a deadlock, the Union called its members out on strike on that day.

At the time of writing, the mines on the Copperbelt had been closed for six weeks.* A six weeks' shut-down of the Copperbelt mines results in about 70,000 long tons of copper being withheld from the market. It is not likely that this loss can be made good except over a long period of uninterrupted operations on all the producing mines.

Prior to the strike the price of copper had been fairly steady at about £205 after a gradual rise over the preceding few months. However, at the end of September the realization that the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies had not, despite popular belief, large stocks of finished copper to fall back on, contributed to a sharp rise in the price to the highest level since May, 1957.

I am hopeful that by the time this review reaches members, the strike will be settled, and I trust that it will not be long before good labour relations on the mine are restored.

**The strike ended on November 4, which was shortly after this statement had been printed.*

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from the Head Office of the company, P.O. Box 1108, Salisbury, C.4, Southern Rhodesia, or the Transfer Offices at 44, Main Street, Johannesburg, and 40, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Company Report

Coronation Syndicate, Limited

Improved Results

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CORONATION SYNDICATE, LIMITED, will be held on December 17 in Johannesburg.

The following is an extract from the circulated review of the chairman, MR. S. F. DENCH:—

The net profit for the year earned by the group, as reflected in the consolidated profit and loss account, after charging £28,528 for depreciation, was £183,061 in comparison with £159,949 for the previous year. The rise in profit is due partly to increases in mining profit, dividends received and interest earned.

An amount of £46,225 has been provided for taxation; £30,000 has been transferred to general reserve; £2,500 has been transferred to stores reserve and £1,500 has been written off claims and shafts. Dividends, including a proposed dividend No. 13 of 4d. per share, total £93,917. There remains an unappropriated balance carried forward of £18,402 as against £9,483 brought in from last year.

Muriel mine: Working profit at the mine was £118,647 before charging depreciation. This compares with £134,455 for the previous year, the decrease being due to the decline in the copper price. Working costs increased from 59s. 3d. per ton crushed to 60s. 3d.

Exploratory work continues on the exclusive prospecting area which is adjacent to the Muriel mine.

Arcturus mine: The present rate of development is well in excess of that of last year.

The working profit at the mine was £108,967, before charging depreciation. This compares with £64,611 for the previous year. Working costs were reduced from 59s. 3d. per ton crushed to 49s. 8d.

New Talks on Copperbelt

IMPROVEMENT of the negotiating machinery in the Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry is being discussed in Kitwe between representatives of the Mineworkers' Union and the Chamber of Mines. The union delegation is led by its general secretary, Mr. Jack Purvis, and the companies' chief spokesman is Mr. Frank Buch, acting director of the chamber.

Up to the end of June the Federal Power Board has borrowed £27,390,029 of the £80,571,427 of long-term funds earmarked for development at Kariba.

Dollar Aid for Sudan

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT has approved facilities for a textile industry financed from the United States industrial loan fund. The project, initiated by a Greek-American businessman, is expected to receive 20 million dollars, and production should start in 1960. Three similar projects are also planned by other financiers. The Sudan Government's decision reverses the previous decision of the Minister of Commerce, who rejected an application for special facilities, such as tariff protection and the duty-free import of machinery, on the ground that Parliament would not approve further United States assistance, even of an indirect nature.

Aid for Trade Unions

MR. JOHN COOPER, a former Socialist M.P. in the United Kingdom, who has recently paid a brief visit to the Federation with other representatives of the Public Services International, an organization of Government and municipal employees in many countries, said in Kitwe a few days ago that the municipal trade union in Southern Rhodesia was very badly organized and would probably be sent assistance from P.S.I. He added that the five-member delegation, one an American Negro, had cancelled its booking at a Salisbury hotel because it does not accept coloured visitors.

Belgium and the Congo

WHEN M. EYSKENS, the Belgium Prime Minister, presented his Christian Social and Liberal Government's programme to the Chamber of Representatives last week, he said that relations between Belgium and the Belgian Congo would soon have to be redetermined. The Belgian and African populations of the Congo should have a larger share in the administration, and the Government was of the opinion that educated Africans should be brought into local administrative and economic affairs.

Control of Public Meetings

NEW EMERGENCY REGULATIONS which were gazetted in Kenya recently remove a doubt as to whether meetings limited to members of registered societies require a permit, as do assemblies and processions in general. It is now expressly provided that meetings of members of registered societies which are to be attended by more than 50 persons need to be licensed as public meetings; but the Governor is empowered to exempt any society or class of society from this requirement.

Multi-Racial Club

SALISBURY'S FIRST MULTI-RACIAL CLUB, the Capital Club, has been opened. The membership includes Lord Malvern. Leading Europeans, Africans, Coloureds, and Asians have joined. The opening ceremony was attended by the former Archbishop of Central Africa, the Rt. Rev. E. F. Paget, with Mrs. Paget. When the idea of a multi-racial club was mooted six years ago it was resisted by Salisbury City Council.

Rhodesian for President

MR. V. MONDA, OF BULAWAYO, is reported to be standing for election as president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. He is one of the 90,000 Commonwealth members affiliated to the A.E.U. There are 22 nominations for the presidency.

The African National Congress of Tanganyika, of which Mr. Suberi Mtemvu is president, has accepted an invitation to attend the All-African People's Conference which is to be held in Ghana from December 5 to 12. Representatives of African political movements in East and Central are also expected in Accra.

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